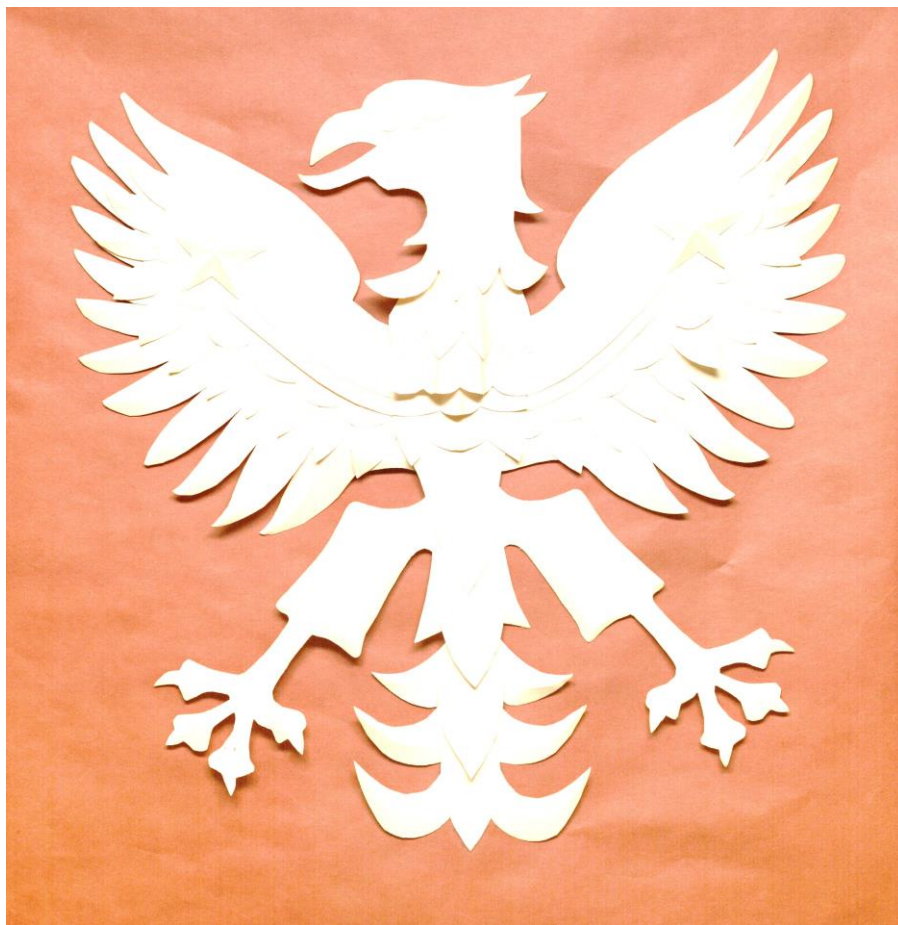


**“JESZCZE POLSKA NIE ZGINEŁA”
(Poland has not yet perished)**

POLAND: A THOUSAND SPRINGTIMES
AN EXHIBITION
By Sally Haines

KENNETH SPENCER RESEARCH LIBRARY
University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas 66045



This catalog of a 1979 exhibition in the Department of Special Collections, “One Thousand Years of Polish History and Culture,” is dedicated to Anna Cienciała (November 8, 1929 – Xmas Eve 2014), Professor Emerita of History and Russian & East European Studies (REES) at the University of Kansas. Recipient of numerous awards in recent years, in November 2014 she was presented with the Commander’s Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Poland.

ONE THOUSAND YEARS OF POLISH HISTORY AND CULTURE

Arts

Промісті всім Країні адмітєся!

НАЙМІТ ПЕТЛЮРА ПРОДАВ УКРАЇНУ ПОЛЬСЬКИМ ПАНАМ!



ПАНИ СПАЛИЛИ І ПОГРІБЛЮВАЛИ УКРАЇНУ - СМЕРТЬ ПАНАМ І ПЕТЛЮРОЦІЯМ!

Staff photos by Suzanne Burdick

Above, a facsimile of a Ukrainian anti-Polish poster published in 1920. It reads, in part: "Death to the Polish nobles!" Above right, a map of Cracow, Poland, from the "Civitates Orbis Terrarum," an atlas published between 1572 and 1618 in Cologne.

LAWRENCE JOURNAL-WORLD
Sunday, April 15, 1979 Page 7B



A Polished exhibit

By WARD HARKAVY
J-W Arts Editor

How many Poles does it take to build a culture? According to Bill Fletcher, it has taken thousands and thousands of "bloody-minded, brave fools" over the centuries. He's not joking. He's admiring.

Two exhibits concerning Poland recently were set up at Kansas University's Kenneth Spencer Research Library. One, "Perspektiva Polska," was in view for only a week; it was on loan from the American Institute of Polish Culture.

The other, called "Poland: A Thousand Springtimes," was planned from KU's own extensive collection. It doesn't take a jagged to say that the KU exhibit is far more worthwhile. Happily, it will remain on view at the research library until September.

The KU exhibit offers manuscripts, books, maps and even Polish eagles carved out of paper by Spencer curator James Helyar. Included in the materials are a 1493 edition of the "Nuremberg Chronicle," containing the earliest known view of the city of Cracow; manuscripts concerning Polish-Vatican relationships in the 16th century; illustrations of Polish costumes through the centuries; and editions of Copernicus and Marie Curie.

Sally Hocker, associate special collections librarian, picked among KU's Polish materials for the exhibit. According to Fletcher, director of Slavic and East European studies at KU, the university has the strongest Polish studies program in the country. Watson Library includes more than 25,000 Polish books in its stacks; Spencer Library also has a wealth of materials.

The title of the KU exhibit, referring to "a thousand springtimes," talks of the thousand rebirths of Poland, says Helyar. Fletcher notes that Poland has been responsible for stopping the advance of Tartars and Turks,

among the many peoples who have trampled over and fought for Polish land through the centuries.

Among the characteristics that have enabled Poles to withstand these onslaughts and to preserve their culture is their strong religion. Fletcher calls Poland the most Christian country in the world. And, it is true that Poland, despite communist rule, is resoundingly Catholic. Its architecture, bits and pieces of which can be seen through the exhibit's materials, reflect its strong Christianity.

For Ms. Hocker, the gathering of Polish materials for the exhibit taught her things about the land and its people that she thinks others also will get from a browse through it.

"I knew nothing at all about Poland when I started," she admits. But she no longer can say that. And those who take a tour through the library's exhibit will find out the same thing. No joke.

On Saturday, April 7, 1979, there will be a special opening of two complementary exhibits in the Kenneth Spencer Research Library. The first, PERSPEKTYWA POLSKA, is an internationally acclaimed exhibit produced by the American Institute of Polish Culture, recounting the thousand-year history of Poland in pictures and documents. The AIPC exhibit, which will remain on show until April 14, includes portraits of major historical and cultural figures, such as Copernicus, Poniatowski, Kosciuszko and Pułaski (major figures in U.S. history as well as in Poland), Chopin, Mickiewicz, Piłsudski, and Paderewski; photographs of architectural monuments, both the great palaces and the living archaeology of medieval cityscapes; and the treasures of Polish art – painting, sculpture, and decoration. It is a graphic and evocative account of a thousand years of violent, tragic and triumphant history: of repeated invasions, repressions and partitions, but of repeated glorious rebirth.

The opening ceremony and reception will begin at 4 p.m. on Saturday, April 7, in the Kenneth Spencer Research Library, with Mrs. Lewis S. Rosenstiel, Coordinator of "Perspektiywa Polska" and President of the American Institute of Polish Culture, as the guest of honor. Incidental music drawn from 18th and 19th century Polish sources will be played during the reception on harpsichord and other instruments.

In this exhibition we have attempted to illustrate the historical meaning behind the opening words of Poland's national anthem – "Jeszcze Polska nie zginęła" – "Poland has not yet perished" – words that have become the symbol of her indestructibility. Poland's written history began over a thousand years ago, although the ancestors of the Slavic tribe called the Polanie first appeared in the North Central European plains in prehistoric times. This exhibition spans the millennium since King Mieszko I accepted Christianity for Poland in 966 – the thousand springtimes of Poland's hope and rebirth.

All the materials shown are from the Department of Special Collections; over half are from the 16th and 17th centuries and this reflects the unusual strength of our printed book and manuscript resources for this period of Polish history. The materials on show include a 1493 edition of the *Nürnberg Chronicle* containing the earliest known panoramic view of the city of Cracow; a group of manuscripts concerning Polish-Vatican relationships in the 16th century; illustrations of Polish costume from the earliest times down to the 19th century; publications relating to the early 20th century activities of the Piłsudski Brigades; editions of Copernicus and of Marie Skłodowska-Curie; and examples of contemporary Polish science fiction. We hope that this selection will inspire the reader to delve more deeply.

NOTE: It has been 35 years since this exhibition was first mounted and a quarter of a century since a second rendition saw the light of day. With a few exceptions we have not attempted to bring it up-to-date with regard to changed political realities such as the break-up of Yugoslavia, or new anthropological and archaeological findings and changes.

BEGINNINGS

Albert Charles Auguste Racinet (1825-1893): *Le costume historique*. Cinc cents planches, trois cents en couleurs, or et argent, deux cents en camaïeu. Paris: Firmin-Didot, 1888. 20 parts. J20

The chromolithographic costume plates appearing in the exhibition are from Racinet's *Costume historique*. Historical personages are identified; details of costume are taken from seals, tombstones, illuminated manuscripts, etc.



THE FIELD DWELLERS

Poland is a Slavic country; the Slavs, like most Europeans, are of Indo-European stock and language and moved into Europe in remote antiquity from southern Asia. Present-day Poland includes regions that were the Slavic ancestral home before the great migrations of Slavs during the fourth to sixth centuries, A.D., eastward to create Russia, westward to what are today the Czech and Slovak Republics and southward into the Balkan Peninsula where are located Bulgaria and the area made up of Slovenes, Serbs, Croats, Bosnians, Montenegrins, Macedonians, and other South Slavs known after 1918, and until recently, as Yugoslavia. The Slavs who stayed put were the ancestors of the people of present-day Poland.

Whether or not the Lusatian culture (which existed in what is now southeastern Poland and ended in about 500 B.C.) was Slavic, it is known that the Slavs had settled permanently in that area after 500 B.C. and that they were in the surrounding areas before that time. Poland's written history covers the thousand years since the beginning of the reign of Mieszko I in 963, and conversion to Christianity in 966, but evidence found in a cave in Kraków province indicates that pre-historic man lived on the territory 180,000 years ago. The Biskupin settlement (between Bydgoszcz and Poznań) unearthed in archaeological excavations in 1933 provides the earliest evidence of actual human settlement in the area and dates from the 7th to 3rd centuries B.C.

At the beginning of the 10th century two Slavic tribes held sway over the territory: the Wislanie (Vistula dwellers) in the Kraków region and the Polanie (field-dwellers,

from the Polish word for field: pole) in the Poznań area. When the Wislanie temporarily succumbed to Bohemia, the Polanie moved to consolidate the territory and provided it with the Piast dynasty which was the last for 400 years: whence the name Polska or Poland.

ON THE DISAPPEARANCE OF A BALTIC PEOPLE CALLED THE PRUSSIANS

During the latter half of the 12th century, repeated subdivisions and the gradual breakup of hereditary principalities returned Poland to a state of feudalism. In the 13th century a lack of central authority made her vulnerable to invasion by the Lithuanians to the North, the Tatars to the South. In 1266 Prince Konrad of Mazovia sought assistance from the Teutonic Knights (a German order founded during the Third Crusade). Under papal immunity and the pretext of converting the pagan Prussians (like the Lithuanians, a Baltic people) the Knights wiped out the Prussians forever, and then threatened Poland. This had the effect of strengthening Polish efforts at reunification.

During the 14th century the monarchy was re-established; King Kazimierz III, the Great (reigned 1333-1370) consolidated royal authority, codified the laws and established taxation and a monetary system. But the "Prussians", as those Germans on Balto-Slavic territory came to be called, continued to be a threat until the fall of Hitler's Third Reich.





POLOGNE

POLAND

POLEN

L

IMP FIRMIN DIDOT et C^e PARIS

Thadé lith.

POLAND: 13TH AND 14TH CENTURIES

1 2 3 4 5 6

7 8 9 10 11 12

**1: HENRY IV, THE JUST (PROBUS), DUKE OF SILESIA, OF THE PIAST DYNASTY;
DIED 1290**

**2: AN ABBESS OF THE CONVENT OF THE CISTERCIANS OF TREBNITZ (IN
SILESIA), FOUNDED IN 1208 BY DUKE HEBRY I, THE BEARDED, HENRY IV'S
GRANDFATHER**

3: YOUNG WOMAN OF THE HIGH NOBILITY

4. A MEMBER OF THE MIDDLE CLASS

5. KONRAD, DUKE OF MAZOVIA, SON OF KAZIMIERZ II, THE JUST; DIED 1237

6. OAFIA, KONRAD'S WIFE

7. AN ABBOT FROM THE ABBEY OF OLIVA, NEAR GDAŃSK

8. A BISHOP

**9. BOŁESŁAW V, THE CHASTE, KING OF POLAND AND NEPHEW OF KONRAD;
DIED 1279**

**10. WŁADYSŁAW THE SHORT (LOKIETEK), KING OF POLAND; BORN 1260,
DIED 1333**

**11. LESZEK THE BLACK, BROTHER OF WŁADISŁAW THE SHORT AND HIS
PREDECESSOR ON THE THRONE OF POLAND; DIED 1289. HE HAD SUCCEEDED
BOŁESŁAW THE CHASTE WHO DIED WITHOUT HEIRS**

12: PRZEMYSŁAW, DUKE OF OPPELN (IN POLISH SILESIA); DIED 1295



Georg Braun (1540 or 1541-1622): *Civitates orbis terrarum*. Coloniae Agrippinae: apud Petrum á Brachel, sumptibus auctorum, 1574-1618. 6 volumes in 3. Vol. 6, 1618. *Summerfield H9*

AN EARLY VIEW OF KRAKÓW and the surrounding area from the work known as The Braun & Hogenberg Civitates.

The *Civitates orbis terrarum* is a city atlas, showing plans and views of the cities of the world. Parts 1-5 are by George Braun and Frans Hogenberg (1535-1590). Volume 6 shown here is by Anton Hierat (active 1597-1627) and Abraham Hogenberg (1608-1553) and includes a number of other Polish and Lithuanian cities including Poznań and Warszawa, Grodno, Lwów, Łowicz, Vilna and Zamość. Published in six volumes between 1572 and 1618 in Cologne, the *Civitates* was projected by Georg Braun, of that city; more than 100 artists and cartographers were involved in its creation.



POLOGNE

POLAND

POLEN



IMP. FIRMIN DIDOT et C^{ie} PARIS

Thadé lith.

POLAND: 14TH AND 15TH CENTURIES

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

8 9 10 11 12

1, 2: PEASANTS FROM THE VICINITY OF KRAKÓW, 14TH AND 15TH CENTURIES

3, 4: NOBLEMEN OF THE 2ND HALF OF THE 15TH CENTURY

**5, 6: A GENTLEMAN OF THE MIDDLE CLASS AND A NOBLEMAN IN ATTIRE
WORN BETWEEN 1333 AND 1434**

7: PEASANT FROM MAZOVIA

8: GRAND MASTER OF THE TEUTONIC ORDER

**9: KAZIMIERZ THE GREAT, KING OF POLAND; DIED 1370 AT AGE 60 AFTER A
37 YEAR REIGN**

**10: JADWIGA, QUEEN OF POLAND, GRANDDAUGHTER OF KAZIMIERZ THE
GREAT, DAUGHTER OF LOUIS OF ANJOU, KING OF HUNGARY AND POLAND.
WHEN SHE MARRIED WŁADISŁAW JAGIELLO, GRAND DUKE OF LITHUANIA,
THE TWO STATES WERE UNIFIED. JADWIGA DIED IN 1399**

**11: WŁADISŁAW JAGIELLO, GRANDDUKE OF LITHUANIA AND KING OF
POLAND; DIED 1434**

**12: WŁADISŁAW, DUKE OF OPPELN (IN POLISH SILESIA), PALATINE OF
HUNGARY, NEPHEW OF KING LOUIS OF ANJOU. HE WAS DESCENDED FROM
THE POLISH DYNASTY OF THE PIASTS**





THE WORK OF A KRAK PRINTER

Miechowita Maciej z Miechowa (1457?-1523). *Chronica Polonorum*[m].
 Impressum Craccovię: per Hieronymu[m] Vietore[m], 1521.

Summerfield E944

Kraków printing began in 1474 and reached full development in the 16th century with such works as the *Chronica Polonorum* of Miechowita Maciej z Miechowa, published in 1521 by one of the greatest Kraków printers, Hieronymy Vietor. The woodcut title-page of this work appears in almost every history of Poland. This is the 2nd edition; the first was suppressed by King Sigismund I the Old (reigned 1506-1548) because it contained remarks critical of the king.

The author had studied at the universities of Padua and Bologna and his humanist leanings are revealed in this as well as in his other works, all of which were popular all over Europe. The *Chronica* continues the work of Długosz (*q.v.* below) to 1506. Maciej z Miechowa, with the versatility of many another Renaissance man, was not only a historian but also physician, geographer, astrologer, and professor and rector at the University of Kraków. As geographer, he attacked the authority of Ptolemy and was the first to give a documented and systematic description of the peoples of Eastern Europe.



IOANNIS DLVGOSI
^{SEV}
LONGINI
CANONICI QVONDAM CRACOVIENSIS
HISTORIÆ
POLONICÆ
LIBRI XII.

QVORVM SEX POSTERIORES NONDVM EDITI,
NVNC SIMVL CVM PRIORIBVS EX MSCRIPTO RARISSIMO
IN LVCEM PRODEVNT

EX BIBLIOTHECA ET CVM PRÆFATIONE
HENRICI L. B. AB HVYSSEN
RVSSORVM CÆSARI A CONSILIIS INTIMIS,
BELLICIS ET IVSTITIÆ &c.

PRÆMITTITVR
PRÆTER VITAM AVTORIS ET DOCTORVM
DE EO TESTIMONIA
SAMVELIS IOACHIMI HOPPII,
SCHEDIASMA DE SCRIPTORIBVS HISTORIÆ POLONICÆ,
PLVRIMIS ANNOTATIONIBVS

AVCTVM
GABRIELIS GRODDECKII P.P.
AC BIBLIOTHECARIJ GEDANENSIS

ACCEDVNT
VTROBIQVE INDICES LOCVPLETISSIMI



FRANCOFVRTI,
SVMPTEBVS IOANNIS LVDOVICI GLEDITSCHII
& MAVRITHII GEORGII WEIDMANNI
ANNO M DCC XI.

FIRST COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF POLAND

Jan Długosz (1415-1480): *Historiae Polonicae*. Francofurti : sumptibus Ioannis Ludovici Gleditschii & Mauritii Georgii Weidmanni, 1711-1712. 2 volumes. Vol. 1. E698

This is the first volume of *Historiae Polonicae* libri XII, Frankfurt, 1711; Leipzig 1712, the first complete version of 15th century historian Jan Długosz's extensive history of medieval Poland. The original, which was the first comprehensive history of Poland covering legendary times up through 1480, was the 12 volume *Annales seu Cronicae inclyti regni Poloniae* (Annales or Chronicles of the Famous Polish Kingdom).

Długosz, Poland's most distinguished historian before Joachim Lewewel in the 19th century, prepared his history from original documents. It served as the source for Polish history while still in manuscript form until this complete version was published over two centuries after his death. Długosz studied at the University of Kraków, was a canon, and secretary to the Bishop of Kraków and to statesman Zbigniew Oleśnicki. Later he served, as had fellow humanist Buonaccorsi, as tutor to the sons of King Kasimierz IV Jagiellonczyk.





KITH AND KIN IN KANSAS

Freiherr Sigmund von Herberstein (1486-1566): *Rerum Moscovitarum*. Basileae: per Ioannem Oporinum, 1556.

Summerfield E215

This work by an Austrian diplomat is full of wonderful illustrations and information about Poland. Herberstein travelled as an envoy to Russia for the purpose of convincing Prince Basil III to join Poland in a war against Turkey.

The urus, also known as the European wood bison or wisent, and in Poland as the żubr, the Polish bison (*Bison bonasus*) is one of two extant species of bison, a kissin' cousin of the American buffalo of our Kansas plains. Although the żubr was hunted to extinction in the early 20th century (the last Polish beast was shot in the Białowieża Forest in 1919), the descendants of these lowland bison have been re-introduced from animals in captivity elsewhere in Europe and thrive again in Poland, albeit as a vulnerable if not endangered species.

LA VIE
DU CARDINAL
JEAN FRANCOIS
COMMENDON

DIVISÉE EN QUATRE LIVRES.

ÉCRITE EN LATIN

PAR ANTOINE MARIA GRATIANI
Evêque d'Amélie.

ET TRADUITE EN FRANCOIS

Par Monsieur FLECHIER.



A PARIS,

Chez SEBASTIEN MABRE-CRAMOISY, Imprimeur du Roi,
rue Saint Jacques, aux Cicognes.

M. DC. LXXI.

AVEC PRIVILEGE DE SA MAIESTE.

GRAZIANI'S BIOGRAPHY OF COMMENDONE

Antonio Maria Graziani (1537-1611): *La vie du Cardinal Jean François Commendon.* A Paris: chez Sebastien Mabre-Cramoisy, 1671.
Summerfield D405

Jean François Commendone (1524-1584) was appointed papal nuncio to northern Europe in 1561. This work was written by Graziani, Bishop of Saint Amelia, diplomat, historian and secretary to Commendone. The biography deals primarily with Commendone's second stay as nuncio to Poland during the interregnum of 1572-1573. He had served there earlier from 1564 to 1565.





**Letter written on parchment, in Latin, from Giovanni Francesco
Commendone to Antonio Maria Graziani, dated 23 September 1570.**
MS Box 205

All manuscripts shown in this exhibition are from the Graziani-Commendone collection, a large group of letters, letter-books, documents, reports, historical texts, notes, etc., apparently owned by Graziani or his family. It is thought that much of it was acquired for the purpose of writing a history of the 16th century.

Along with many more Polish items in the Department of Special Collections, it was acquired for Kansas through bookseller Alexander Janta. A detailed description of the collection can be found in our reading room.

1573.

S. Nov. 2

lepicih lovcih pije od 1/2 m. piana voinodi sendomaškigo
bratja 90. m. ja na tvoj glas mel vimeja me pjez usno
En pijaši bratje pje 90. m. jakegam. Dan Zigni
S. Novemb. Lomo dni. 1775.
D. m.

Зієрний браз

Adam Conarski Biskup
Ponarski
rektor wlasny
K

promissione degli art. 20 e no. 1. m.
altimo e la 1^a di n. 60 art. 1. m.
1^a di n. 60 art. 1. m.

Mojiný Lámc Bracie

Ostatni listy pisał do w. m. pisał pana Elmienskiego da-
iż i znać w. m. na on listy kęsom w. m. do krola p. m.
- pana naszego z Krakowa li data 20. septembris pisał
Zkoscogom i był prawie contentissim. Geras w. m.
dłai miam Jezmij się tyn Jastanowili dwa Kozługi
wstępe przed Muzem, zekaini na krola pana naszego
kęsom się był z Wilkubre i z Matka do Pansa
wzrost dla przysięgo gotowania na tyn drog. krol
franzuski się refniemogl na drodze na ospię. dęsal
się chwianij aby niebyła aliqua mutatio tye. najści des-
gi pfe igo chorobę, i lęzi w wisi. 12. mil od tąd
Ja się salus przed w. m. przigodij. Itora mi podkła
mi fundo Fuldensis Abbatis die. 18. octobris. Je mi Kai-
tari. Uborisj dwa wozij rozbili i do szesetu wryplun
drowali i sęgi po odzierali aże do widnij kofnule. wby
fisko more wstęstwu m. pobrali, kęsom był naprzed
do Polski posłał Ja wola i Ja wiadomości krola p. m
pana naszego.

Ges. Sam. Affars Jr. m. priglasit Christ pam nassem na
 duanasie seth kom ketoi prap: abij wiewessogo post:
 ta mebrat Istob am efis ketos: bij infenti bijli prap:
 ais. Yabse iz Venetowie ugo asijnari abij na pansow
 is iasat. Lefah miewem bij dla efis pbyetijn aendaf
 oja oflijbansij sis offer skodze moiei kool isise efir
 drog: prouli miodmimil. Oefim sij w. m. boudijf rasyt

HE GAVE THEM THE SHIRT OFF HIS BACK

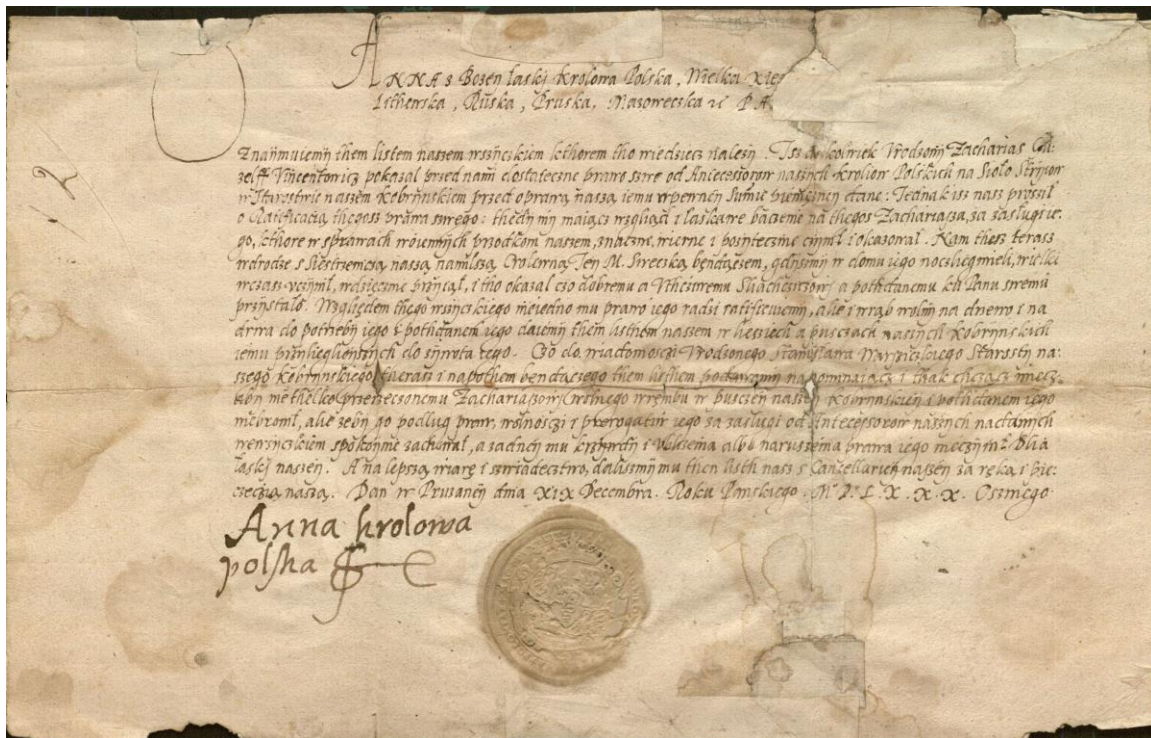
Letter written in Polish, from **Adam Konarsky (1518-1574)**, Bishop of Poznań, to Jan Zborowski, Royal Castellan and Hetman, on the way home from France. Dated 9 November 1573. *MS 2:III.A2:11*

Konarski was the head of the Polish-Lithuanian delegation to Paris to invite Henry III Valois (1551-1589) to be King of Poland. Through Konarski's efforts, Henry's opposition to the Henrician Articles and the Pacta Conventa was broken and he was forced to swear to Polish terms.

Jan Zborowski (died 1604 or 1605) had been a member of the delegation and apparently was back in Poland by this time. In this letter, Konarski writes that he and his party had delayed for two days waiting for the King, who had gone to Paris with his mother to speed up preparations for the trip [to Poland?] He also reports that the King of France is ill [with smallpox?]. Konarski then recounts that in Fulda bandits have robbed him of everything, down to his last shirt.

Henry's coronation took place on 21 February 1574. On learning of the death of his brother, Charles IX, he fled Poland on 15 May 1574 to assume the throne of France. In spite of good intentions, he was an incompetent ruler. He was murdered in 1589 by a knife-wielding Dominican friar.





Queen consort of Stefan Batory, King of Poland, Anna Jagiellonka (1522-1596), as Queen of Poland, in Pruzany, Letter, written in Polish, to her starosta (steward) in Kobryń, Stanisław Warszicki. Dated 19 December 1588, with the Queen's signature and seal. MS Box 205

Anna Jagiellonka was the wife of Stefan Batory. This letter is her confirmation of the right of Zacharias Czuzelff Wincentowicz to the village of Stryjów in Kobryń, Poland, and his subjects' permission to fell trees in the virgin Kobryń Forest throughout his lifetime, in thanks for hospitality recently extended to the king and queen during an overnight stay in his home.





ASSAULT AND BATORY

Reinhold Heidenstein (1556?-1620): *Warhaffte gründtliche und eigentliche Beschreibung des Krieges, welchen der nechstgewesene König*

*zu Polen Stephan Batori ... geführt. Gedruckt zu Görlitz: bey Johan
Rhambaw, 1590. [colophon: 1596] Summerfield B1619*

Poland began her 222 year experiment in elective kingship and “gentry democracy” with Henry of Valois, first of eleven monarchs of five different nationalities. Following Henry’s short reign, Stefan Batory was elected King of Poland by the nobility. A Hungarian and Prince of Transylvania 1571 to 1576, he reigned over Poland 1576 to 1586. His ten years of rule were filled with internal and external strife. He overcame the Gdańsk uprising of 1577 and in 1579 to 1582 was victorious in a war against Muscovy under Ivan the Terrible for control of Livonia and the Baltic region. This work is an account of the latter struggle, written by Batory’s secretary and historian Reinhold Heidenstein, in a German translation by Heinrich Rätel. The original work, *De bello Moscovito quod Spephanus, rex poloniae, gessit*, was printed in Kraków in 1584.



REINOLD HEIDENSTENII
SOLESCII SECRETARII REGII
CANCELLARIUS.
SIVE
DE
DIGNITATE & OFFICIO
CANCELLARII
REGNI POLONIÆ.



DANTISCI. MDCCXLII.

APUD GEORGIUM MARCUM KNOCHIUM,



Sigilla Regni antiqua quædam



THE KING'S HAND, EYE AND EAR

— *Cancellarius; sive, De dignitate & officio cancellarii regni Poloniae.*
Dantisci: apud Georgium Marcum Knochium, 1742. C3235

The history of the rise in importance and the growing power of the office of the Chancellor (Kancelarz) is a complicated one; these posts functioned from the 12th century until the end of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in 1795.

During that 700 year period the chancellor was interpreter of the law and of the legality of the monarch's decisions. He served as head archivist of all written documents, was responsible for the working staff of under-secretaries and archivists of the *kancelaria* itself and was the intellect behind the throne, ultimately responsible for foreign policy. He represented the king and kept him out of unnecessary wars, putting the damper on any sort of political folly.

From the 15th century on there were two chancellors' offices, with equal powers, The Great Chancellor, *Kancelarz wielki*, and the Deputy Chancellor or *Podkanclerz*. In the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth there four such offices, and during times of fragmentation there were even more, supposed to be in contact at all times and to come up with common policies; documents issued from their offices had to be in accordance with existing law. Naturally, there were conflicts among supposed equals.

These royal chancellories also functioned as schools for future chancellors and supported intelligent applicants from all social classes and not just nobility. Many of them went on to important ecclesiastic and secular posts, or stayed on as staff in the chancellory. Among these students were Jan Długosz, Marcin Kromer, and Jan Zamoyski, all of whom are represented in this exhibition.

MISCHIEF MAKER

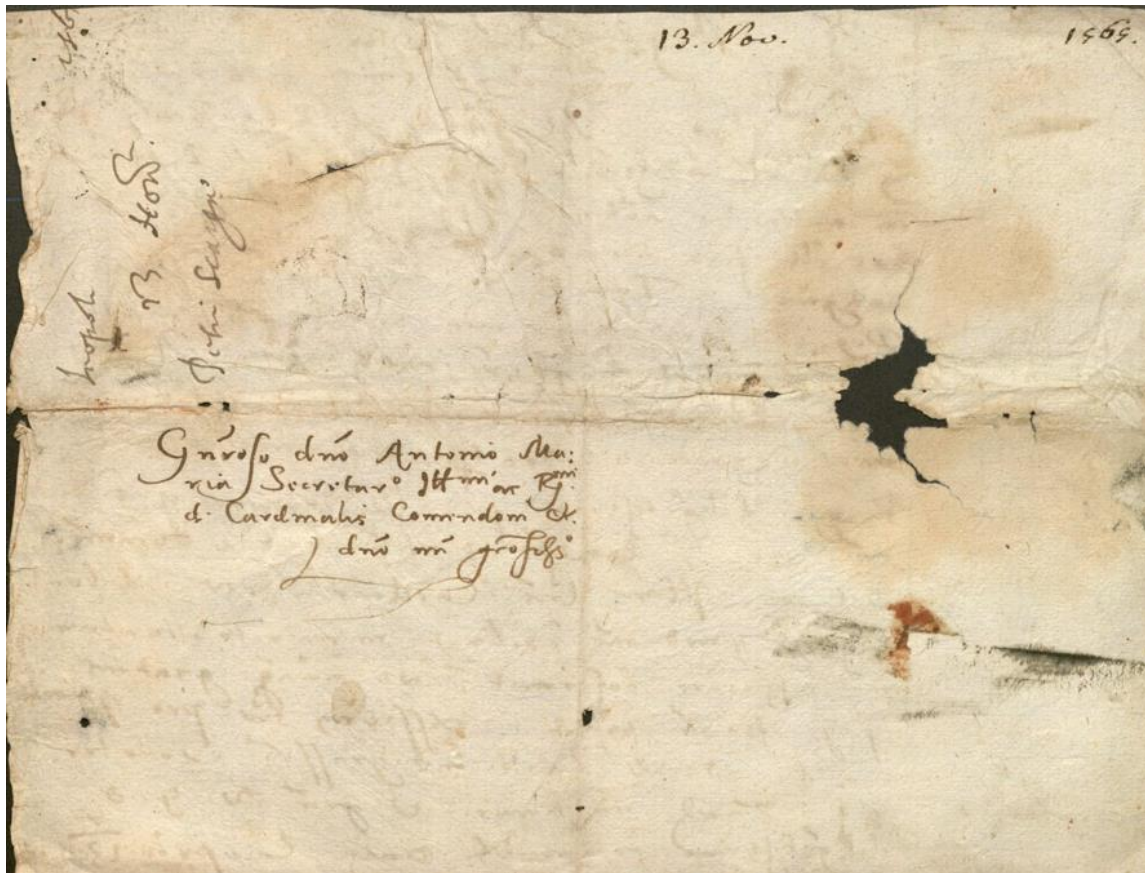
Piotr Skarga (1536-1612): Autograph letter signed, to Graziani, 13 November 1565. *MS 62:II:8*

The Polish Jesuit Skarga was a popular preacher and orator, a prolific writer and a high profile figure of the Counter-Reformation in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Cursed by his critics (in Latin!) they called him "Praecipuus turbator regni" (Principal mischief-maker of the kingdom!)

Skarga's most famous work, widely and wildly popular in his lifetime, was *Zywoty świętych*, or Lives of the saints, 1579, an attack on the tolerance of heretics; years

later, in the 18th and 19th centuries, his *Kazanie Seymove*, or Sejm sermons, written in 1597 but not much noted at the time, eclipsed the *Lives* in popularity, especially during the Partitions of Poland.

The *Sermons* read like a present-day castigation of America, addressing as they do internal quarreling, lack of patriotism, weakness of the king (read: President), immorality (read: sex, drugs, rock 'n' roll), tolerance of the wrong people (read: left-wing Commie types). On the other hand, he also deplored the plight of the poor. He is highly regarded in these latter days, not primarily for his religious ideas, but for his advocacy of political and socio-economic reforms.



Grati dñi fanfor
mi colendissimor

20

210

S. P. in Christo. Magnificus d. Petrus Borsius pater
mi obsequens, hodie filius sui Baptista
ante die natum, sepelivit. Magnus qd
hoc illi fuit animo, tñ homo est. Caro &
sanguis. Ego de mi nūq qd cōstitui
Deo scit qm̄ magis mea saluti exprobat
mi parti, qd nō nūq scis. Magna
Comenator nr, cōstitui. Ego nūq
mea eximere hoc tpe maximi opam
Rogo diligētissim pro illo amore qm̄
geminu g. d. spū proficerebat, commū:
ut mi p̄tmo dñi Cardinali. & id br.
miseri qm̄ m̄ exhibuit immūto, tantum
m̄ afficere cōfirmat, ut nūq gratias
q̄d ip̄s m̄ possit. Afficim sū pro p̄tmo
sua d. ad vñ luit m̄ gmissis exorator.
Tand m̄ amori & grā v. g. d.
diligētissim commū Dals Lupul 13
Noubr Annis 1565

Orat g. d.

Scribitur fr̄ de:
Petri Borsius
C. 2.

CHRONICA,
SIVE
HISTORIAE
POLONICAE COMPEN-
DIOSA, AC PER CERTA LI-
brorum capita ad facilem memo-
riam recens facta de-
scriptio:

*AVTHORE MAGNIFICO
VIRO IOANNE HERBERTO
de Fulstin, Regni Polonici
Senatore.*

Cum Cæs. Maiest. gratia & priuilegio
ad annos decem.

*BASELÆ. EX OFFICINA
Oporiniana. Anno 1571.*

29



COOL HAT!

Jan z Fulsztyna Herburt (1508-1576): *Chronica; sive, Historiae Polonicae compendiosa*. Basileae: Officina Oporiniana, 1571.

Summerfield B2486

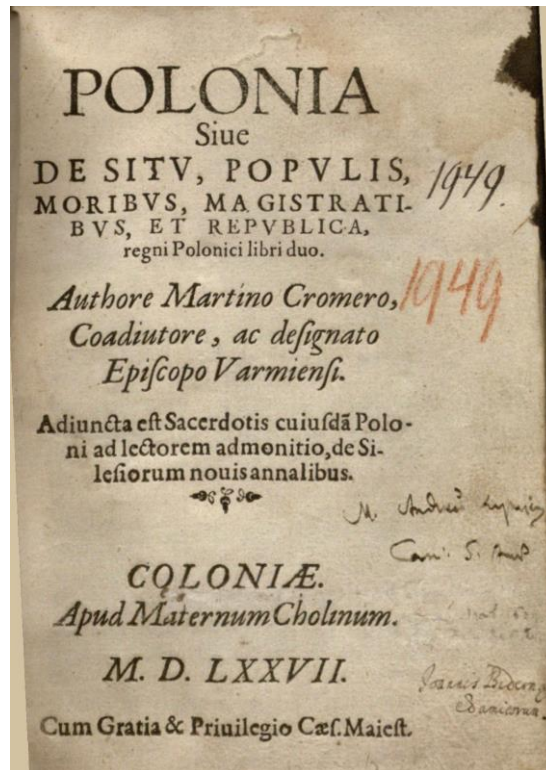
Herburt was private secretary to King Sigismund II Augustus (reigned 1548-1572), last ruler of the Jagiellonian Dynasty. The king is depicted in this woodcut wearing a fur hat. This work is a history of Poland to 1548, based on Kromer's *Poloniasive De origine et rebus gestis Polonorum*.



OLD HABITS

Cesare Vecellio (approximately 1521-1601): *Degli abiti antichi, et moderni di diverse parte del mondo.* In Venetia: Presso Damian Zenaro, 1590. *Summerfield B1840*

The most famous of early works on costume, known all over Europe and undoubtedly consulted by Shakespeare, it is shown here in the 1st edition. This library also has the 4th edition of 1859-1860, with new engravings reproduced from the first three editions, entitled *Costumes anciens et modernes*.



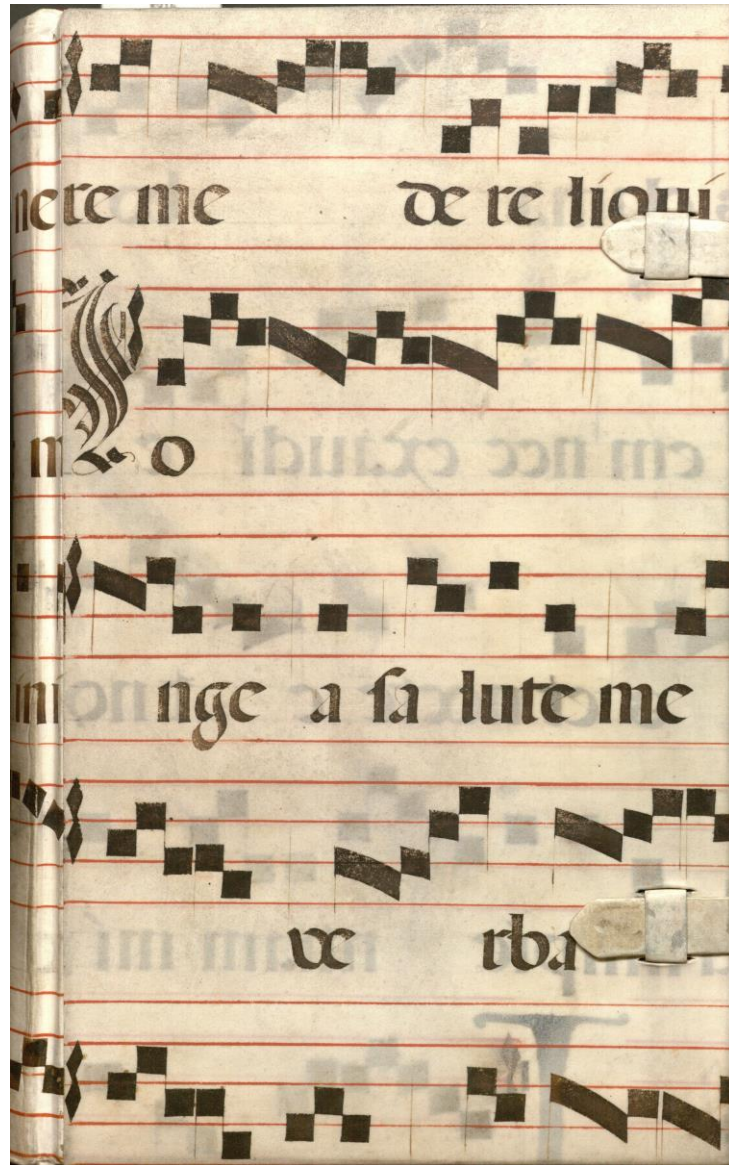
HISTORY: A DISTILLATION OF RUMOUR (Thomas Carlyle)

Marcin Kromer (1512-1589): *Polonia; sive, De situ, populis, moribus, magistratibus, et republica, Regni Polonici libri duo.* Coloniae: apud Maternum Cholinum, 1577. *Summerfield B1852*

Marcin Kromer was a historian and writer educated at the Universities of Bologna and Kraków. He became secretary to King Zigmunt II August (reigned 1548-1572), the last of the Jagiellon dynasty) and was Bishop of Warmia during his latter years.

This small encyclopedia *Polonia* (Poland; or, On the location, customs, and government of the Commonwealth of the Polish Kingdom), is of the greatest importance for the history of Poland; it served as an international guide to the country and her institutions and was reprinted in many editions. This is the first edition authorized by Kromer: the earlier Frankfurt editions of 1575 were full of errors.

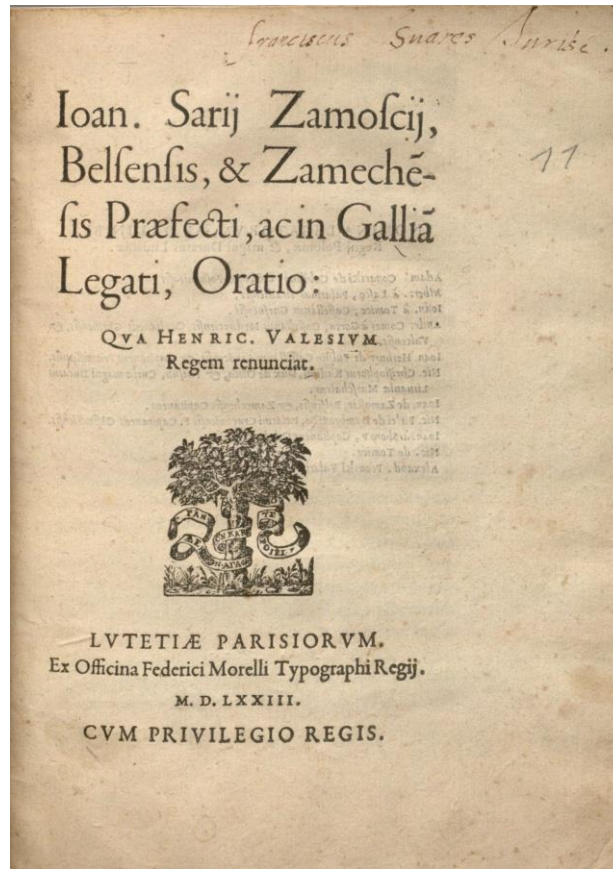
Kromer's most important historical work *De origine et rebus gestis Polonorum*, Cologne, 1589, is shown below. All of Kromer's works were well known both in Poland and abroad.



--*Polonia: sive, De origine et rebus gestis Polonorum libri XXX*. Coloniae Agrippinae: in officina Birckmannica sumptibus Arnoldi Mylij, 1589.
Summerfield E914

This is the 4th and most complete edition of Kromer's history of Poland; it was one of the earliest basic sources of information concerning Muscovy.

Our copy is bound in an uncataloged music manuscript on vellum: a good example of early recycling that inadvertently preserved many a worthwhile text or piece of art or music.

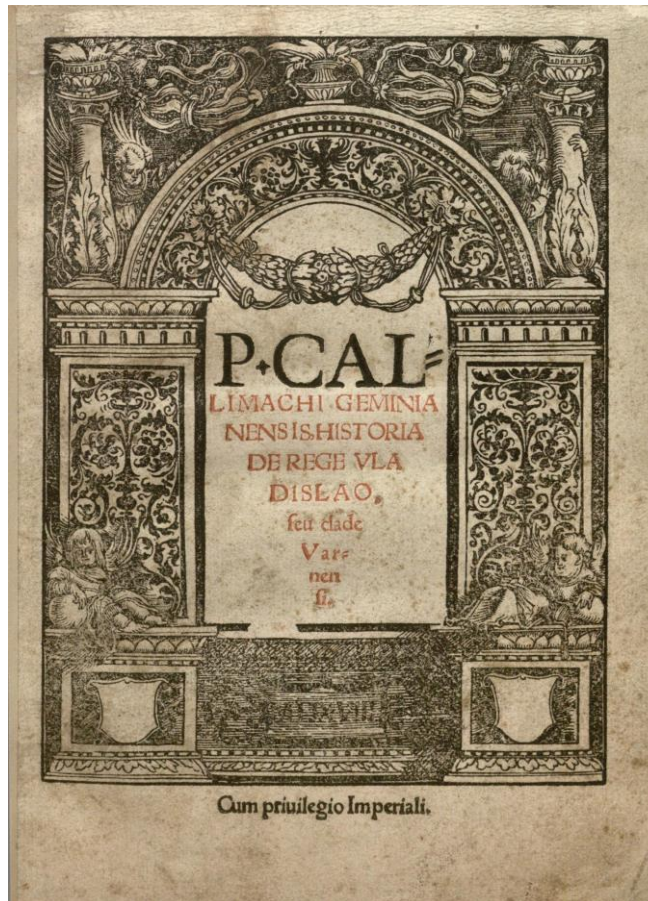


THE POLISH MEDICI

Jan Zamoyski (1542-1605): *Oratio: qua Henric. Valesium regem renunciat.* Lutetiae Parisiorum: ex Officina Federici Morelli, 1573.
Summerfield C2168

Zamoyski was still a young man and Chancellor of Poland when he delivered the Oratio (Speech in which Henry of Valois renounces the throne [of France]), on the occasion of Henry of Valois' acceptance of the throne of Poland; Zamoyski was a member of the embassy sent to Paris to persuade Henry to become the first of Poland's electoral kings.

Henry's reign did not last long and within the year he fled to Poland to become King of France in 1574. Zamoyski's career was just beginning: Marshal of the Polish army, patron of the arts and one of the most influential statesmen of eastern Europe, he also founded the Zamoyski Academy which drew artists and architects, historians, poets, theologians, lawyers and publishers, from all over Europe. The Zamoyski family was one of Poland's oldest and most renowned.



KALLIMACH

Filippo Buonaccorsi (1437-1496): *Historia de rege Vladislao, seu Clade Varnensi.* Augustae Vindelicorum: excusa, in officina Sigismundi Grim[m], at[que] Marci Vuirsung, 1519. *Summerfield C1349*

During the 15th century the ideas of the Italian Renaissance reached Poland. By the 16th century, known as Poland's "Golden Age", Polish culture and science (think: Copernicus) were flourishing with humanist groups such as those established by Callimachus and Conrad Celtes, modeled on Italian university literary and scientific circles.

Buonaccorsi, called Callimachus, the most influential humanist in Poland, was poet, historian and diplomat. He lectured at Kraków University and was tutor to the sons of King Kazimierz IV Jagiellonczyk (reigned 1447-1492), and remained in Kraków the rest of his life. His *Historia de rege Vladislao* describes the reign of Władysław III of Varna (reigned 1434-1444), King of Poland and Hungary who died in the War of Coalition with the Turks.

1574 -
Pasagone del Re di Polonia

HENRICVS dei gra REX Poloniae Magnus DVX Lithuaniae Rutheniae Prussiae Mazoniae Samogitia Linoniae
Podlachiae Voliniae Riconiae et nec non DVX Andunum Borboniorum Aluernorum Comes Marchiae Foresti Cracoviae Rongonii Silesforzj

Universis et singulis Principibus tam Ecclesiasticis quam secularibus, Dñis Archiepiscopis Episcopis Ducibus Marchionibus,
Comitibus, Baronibus, Optimatibus, Proceribus, Nobilibus, Militibus Arcium aut quorumcumq; Locorum Effectis, Praelatoribus
Directoralibus exactoribus, Civitatum Praefectis, Proconsulibus, Officialibus ac alijs omnibus cuiuscumq; gradus ordinis
et preminentiae existentibus, ad quos haec nostra pervenerint litterae, amicis nostris salutem. Et gratificandi affectum, subditis
vero nostris gratiam nostrae Regiae. Proficiscitur in Italiam patrum exhibitor, REX Dñs Antonius Maria Gra-
tiam, Canonicus Lateranensis, Vir et clara inter suos familia natus, et ipse multis ornamentis praeditus, nobisque merito
suo impensis carnis, Quam Dñs vris commendamus, ab ipsisq; postulamus, ut cum per loca et domitia sua, cuius seruis
equis oneribus et rebus suis omnibus ac toto deniq; comitatu, liberè et sine cunctis et belonei et vectigalis exactione,
ire redire, transire, stare atq; morari in eisdem permittant, et ab omnibus cum effectu permitti faciant, Nos etiam volu-
mus Dñs vris in similibus et maioribus gratificari, subditi vero nostri pro gratia nostra secus baud facturi, Dat.
Cracoviae die xxvij mensis Aprilis, Anno Dñi M^o D^o Lxxiiij. Regni vero nostri anno Primo.

henricus rex



NOT A VALID PHOTO-ID

With bookseller Alexander Janta's description of the item:

MS Box 205

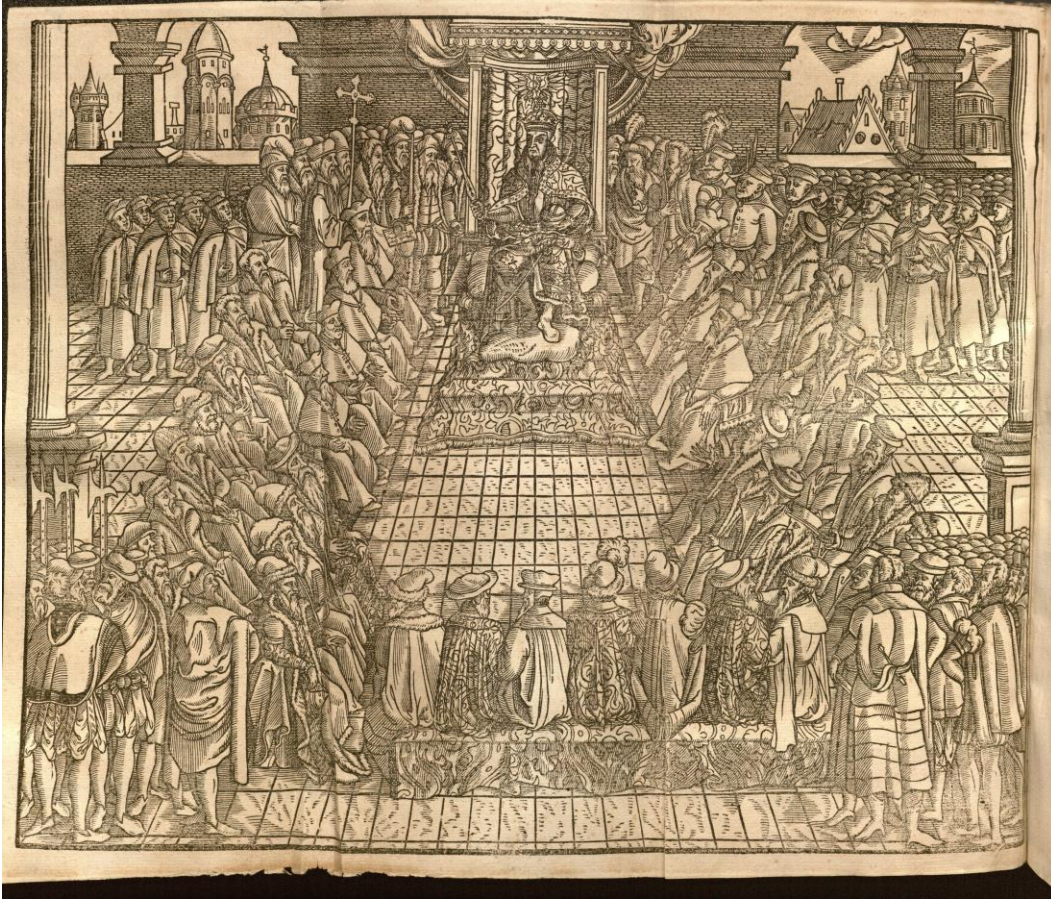
Passport issued to Antonio Maria Graziani in Cracow on April 28, 1574, signed by Henry III as King of England with the small Royal seal. Except for a few damp stains the document is in fine condition. Signatures of Henry Valois as King of Poland are among the rarest to be found. His stay in Cracow lasted only 5 months.



Regni Poloniae Magnique Du-
catus Lituaniae Regis cum
Senatoribus suis in Se-
nату ordo.



POLONIAE REGNUM IN SARMA-
tia Europaea ut diximus amplissimum, potentissimūq;
cum alijs multis praeclaris rebus, tum modo gubernatio-
nis à ceteris omnibus Regnis differt, in quibus Reges si-
ne Senatus consilio, & equitum consensu, ex voto priuato legem omni-
bus ferunt, & nisi virtute innata regantur, in tyrannidem facile prola-
buntur. In Polonia autem ut Reges non nascuntur, sed communibus
Senatus & equitum suffragijs elliguntur, ita etiam sine auctoritate eo-
rundem nihil decernere possunt, quamuis sint potentissimi, & militibus
voluntarijs superbissimos quosq; Reges superantes. Soli enim Poloniae
Principes inuictissimi reperiuntur, qui ex solis voluntarijs Nobilibus
ducentorum millium quotiescunq; opus fuerit, exercitum fortissimum
& omni genere armorum promptissimum sine ullis stipendijs contra ho-
stem educere possunt, Nobilitas namq; vniuersa omnibus soluta vectiga-
libus, bellica tantummodo munera obire pro aris & focis tenentur, quod
si voluntarij milites non sufficerent, de suis proprijs gentibus trecenta
millia mercenariorum conscribere possunt. Ita cum sit potentissimus Rex
Poloniae, tamen secundum legum & Senatus praescripta viuere tene-
tur, sicq; Regnum amplissimum, Regio imperio, Regia verò Maestas &
Potestas vicissim Senatus & Nobilium libertate temperatur, intra equi-
tatisq; terminos omnes ordines Regni cum ipso Rege continentur, quod si
Rex quandoq; ab officio suo deflecteret, & publicas libertates suorum
opprimere aspiraret, auctoritate Senatoria, qui ad hoc attentandum iura-
mento sunt obligati, prohibetur, & ita Rex Poloniae grauissimis Sena-
torum consilijs nititur. Senatores verò ipsi, & vniuersi Equites vicis-
sim Regiam Maestatem reuerentur, amant, honorant, & vitam ac pos-
siones priuatas vniuersas funditus pro sanitate & bono illius effun-
dere parati sunt. Senatores autem voto Regis (penes quem est summa
O 3 & maxima



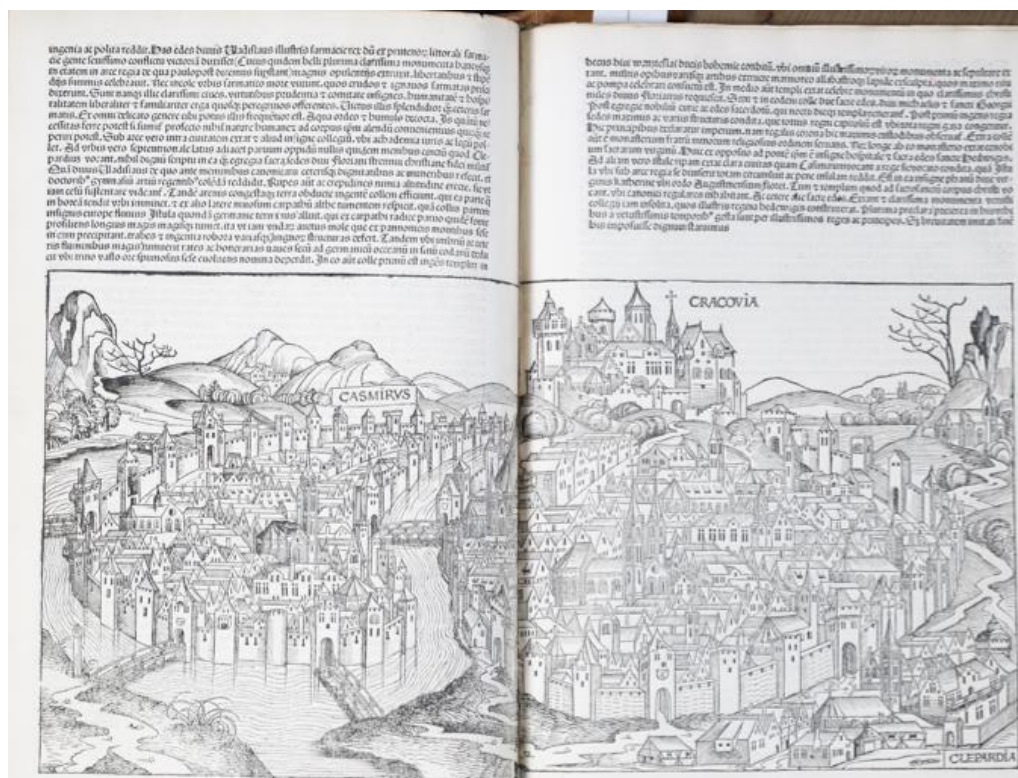
GENTLEMAN OF VERONA

Aleksander Gwagnin (1538-1614): *Sarmatiae Europaeae descriptio, quae regnum Poloniae, Lituaniam, Samogitiam, Russiam ... partem complectitur.* Cracoviae: typis Matthiae Wirzbietae, 1578.

Summerfield E1150

This is the first edition of one of the most important chronicles of the Slavonic countries, and contains interesting observations of Turkey and Hungary as well. The printer, Maciej Wierzbiet, was Kraków's first native Polish printer and the most important in the latter part of the 16th century. This work is Wierzbiet's crowning glory and one of the finest examples of Polish book-illustration of the period.

The author, Gwagnin, was originally Alessandro Guagnino, a native of Verona, Italy; he joined the Polish army in 1561 under Sigismund II Augustus and became a Polish citizen. He was witness to many of the historical events described in this, his most important historical work. It was reprinted often during the 16th and 17th centuries in Latin, Italian, German, Czech, and Polish.



EARLIEST KNOWN PANORAMA OF KRAKÓW: from the cradle period of printing

Hartman Schedel (1440-1514): *Lib[er] chronicarum*. Nürnberg: Anton Koberger, 12 July 1493. *Summerfield H12*

According to legend, Kraków was founded by the mythical king Krak. It was Krak who slew the dragon of Hawel Hill that had terrorized the townspeople by demanding that cattle and sheep be brought to his cave as ransom for human lives.

This woodcut is from the incunabula called the *Nürnberg chronicle*, the most magnificent illustrated book from the “cradle” period of printing. (All Western books printed before 1501, i.e. during the first fifty years after the invention of printing from movable type in about 1450, are called *incunabula*, or incunables, from the Latin *incunabulum* meaning cradle.) The Chronicle was printed in Nürnberg, 1493, by Anton Koberger, with woodcuts by Michael Wohlgemuth (Dürer’s master) and Wilhelm Pleydenwurff.

The work is an account of world history from Creation to June 1, 1493. At the end is a chapter treating of Poland and its origins, the life of St. Stanisław and the “splendid city” of Kraków with its “renowned university”. The chapter is illustrated with the two earliest known views of Kraków.



POPIELVS IVNIOR

N. 10.



POPIELVS Iunior nondum excefferat ex ephiebis, cum pater Popielus senior decederet, nihilominus concordi procerum patruorumq; voluntate Princeps creatur, anno à nato Christo 830. Tutela Principis, & Reip. cura aliquot delectis ex patruorum numero demandatur. Quam diu ijs obtemperabat, bene habuit. Pubertatis annos egressus, spretis patruorum monitis consilijq; pro arbitratu viuere, cum æqualibus copuiuari, compotare frequenter, choreas ducere, noctes totas diuagari, puellas persequi, interdum dormire, Reipubl. nihil curare. Vnde ad omnia tandem ineptus, cœpit omnibus esse despectui. Patruj, vt viam inuenirent tam perditos mores corrigendi, deliberato consilio ei vxorem quarunt formæ eleganti Theutonici principis eiuſdam filiam. Sperabant ea ducta satiatum libidine animum ad res gerendas applicaturum, ad eamq; rem muliebrem naturam fore quoddam incitamentum. Verum res in contrarium cessit. Vxore ducta totus libidinibus immerſus, auaritia etiam augescēte, magistratus, dignitates, & honores vendebat. crudelis etiam in suos, saltem vt metueretur, cum se amore indignum, virtute nulla præditum vel ipse iudicaret. Pepererat ei vxor duos filios, Popielum & Lechum. Ea vt imperium sibi & liberis stabiliret, animaduersa Principis mariti ignauia, omnes rationes excogitat. Metuebat in primis Patruorum mariti auctoritatem & potētiā, quippe qui integræ vitæ erant, prudentes, morumq; grauitate conspicui & populo grati, ne fortè ij marito mortuo, imò adhuc viuo, aliquando à multitudine prælati, ad imperium

rium eueherentur. Hunc scrupulum vt sibi eximeret, statuit quacunque ratione eos interimere. Persuadet marito, vt morbum simulet, postea patruos ad se vocari iubeat, praesentibus venenum à se mixtum propinet. Ita fit. Praesentes Patruum, Principem salutant, de valetudine rogant, quid ipsos velit accipiunt: tandem valedicturi poculo porrecto, singuli nescientes venenum hauriunt. Paulo post miserabili cruciatu omnes vitam, ruptis intestinis, profundunt. Regina de eorum obitu certior facta, diuulgar, eos Principi insidiatos esse; apparere nunc diuini numinis manum ulttricem. Iusto Dei iudicio percussos sic interiisse, iubetque in lacum Goplum abijci, indignos qui sepulturae mandentur. Sed quid? Deus qui oportuno non finit scelera impunita, ex mortuorum cadaueribus putrefactis mures excitat, vulgaribus multo maiores, qui tanta rabie impium parricidam, uxorem, liberosque quocunque fugientes, per aquas & flammam persequuntur, vt à nemine auerti aut impediri possint. Prius liberos atque uxorem aggressi absument; tandem ipsum Popielum nacti, corroduunt, ac lenta morte miserandum in modum enecat, deuorant: horrendum cogitatu. NOTENT HAEC QUI VOLVPTATIBVS DEDITI, CVM REIPVBL. SINT PRAEFECTI, NEC DIVINA, NEC HVMANA CVRANT.



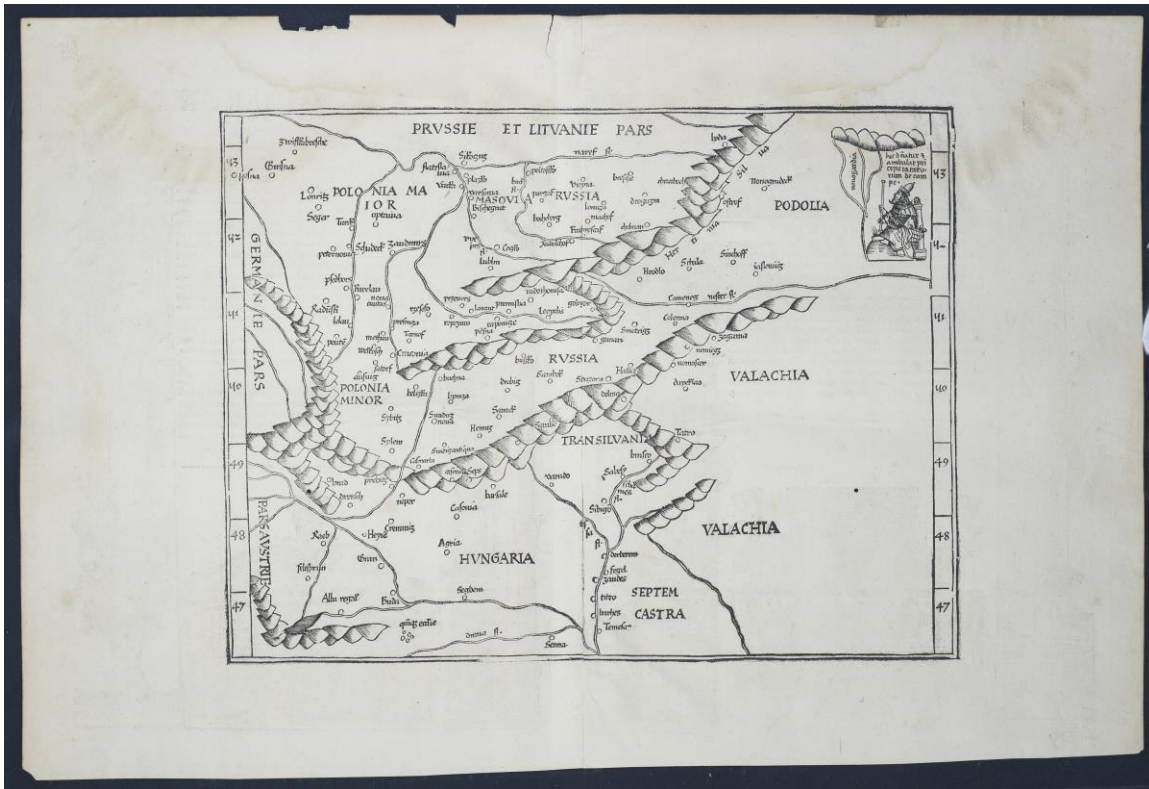
PYASTVS Cofciconis filius, vir simplex & oppidanus, Popielo cum vxore & liberis portentose extinctis, post comitia Procerum Crusuiciae frustra bis habita, quasi diuinitus Princeps Polonis datus est. Cum enim filium ex vxore sua Repicha natum, ritu gentili, viuentem adhuc Popielo, subra-

A BETTER MOUSETRAP

Arnold Mylius (1540-1604): *Principum et regum polonorum imagines ad vivum expressae.* Coloniae Agrippinae: Typis Godefridi Kempensis, 1594. *Summerfield E797*

The mythical beginnings of the Polish state constitute one of the great subjects of Polish legend. The *Principum* contains portraits and brief biographies of both the legendary and the real rulers of Poland up through Stefan Batory. One mythical ruler was Prince Popiel, an evil man, despised throughout the land for his cruelty. When his subjects rose up against him he fled to safety (he thought) in a tower at Kruzница on Lake Gopło, where he was eaten alive by mice. The honest and humble wheelwright Piast (portrait opposite Popiel's) known for his goodness, was then elected to succeed the wicked Popiel.





OF BURNING MAPS AND MEN

Claudius Ptolemy (active 2nd century): *Prussie et Lituanie pars*. In: *Geographia*. Lyons: Melchior [and] Gaspar Threchsel, 1535.

Orbis Maps 2:175

Map from the 1535 edition of the *Geographia*. Text on verso: De Moscovia and Moderna Hungariae, Poloniae, Russiae, Prussiae, & Valachiae. Swiss Protestant reformer John Calvin ordered the burning of as many copies as possible of this edition when Spanish polymath (including geographer) and nontrinitarian Michael Servetus, hated by both Protestant and Catholics, was burned for heresy in 1553.

Ptolmy's fame as a geographer rests on his *Geographia*. It was considered to be the most comprehensive and accurate work on the subject in antiquity and well into the Renaissance. R.A. Skelton has noted that, "During the 15th century the maps accompanying the *Geographia* were turned into Latin, copied ... and (from 1477) printed ... to illustrate the manual of mapmaking in the text and ... as the only available complete and consistent world atlas. The great discoveries gave a fresh impetus, from 1490 onwards, to the printing of the *Geographia*, but they also progressively discredited Ptolemy's world picture and diminished its authority".



POLOGNE

POLAND



POLEN

IMP. FIRMIN DIDOT & C^{ie} PARIS

Thade, lith.

POLAND: END OF 16TH CENTURY

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

8 9 10 1 12

1, 2: **LITHUANIAN PEASANTS**

3, 4, 5: **NOBLEMEN, LAST QUARTER OF THE 16TH CENTURY**

6: **PEASANT FROM THE VICINITY OF KALISZ**

7: **NOBLEMAN, END OF THE 16TH CENTURY**

8: **STEFAN BATORY**

9. **MUNICIPAL MAGISTRATE FROM KAZIMIERZ ON THE VISTULA**

10. **STANISŁAW ZOLKIEWSKI, 1547-1620, GRAND HETMAN (COSSACK
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF)**

11. **DAUGHTER OF A LORD.**

12. **ROMAN SANGUSZKO, MARÉCHAL DE CAMP OF LITHUANIA, END OF 16TH
CENTURY**



NA OBRAZ IEGO XIAZECEY M. PANA
Pana Mikołaja Chrystopa Radziwiłła Woiewody Wileńskiego, etc.



I Aká twarz byłá tego Książęcia zánego/
 Gdy sie w złym zdrowiu puścił do grobu Bózego,
 Chceśli go lepiej poznać/ y tej drogi spráwy/
 Te Księge Czytelniku przeczytaj láskáwy.
 Z tad záraz kráy po ktorym Chrystus chodzil poznáś/
 Miejsca Swięte obczytyś / z tad poćiech swych doznáś.
X. Stanisł. Grochowski.

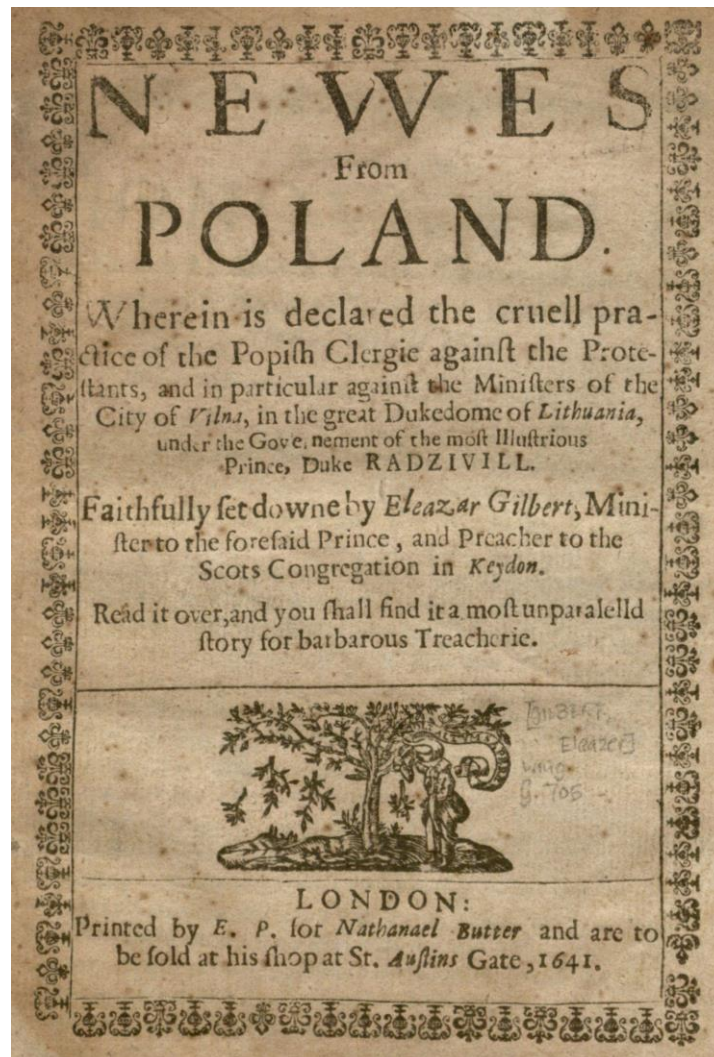
PEREGRINATIONS OF A PRINCE

Mikołoi Krzysztof Radziwiłł (1549-1616): *Peregrynacya; abo Pielgrzymowanie ... do ziemie świętej.* Kraków: S. Kempini, 1607.

Summerfield B1982

An account of a journey to the Levant made by Prince Radziwiłł in 1582-1584; with a woodcut portrait of the author. This copy once belonged to the library of Nieswicz Castle in Lithuania, hereditary seat of the Radziwiłł family. On the front past-down endpaper is the bookplate of Prince Stanisław Radziwiłł, who was killed in the Polish-Soviet War of 1919-1920.





BARBAROUS TREACHERIE

Eleazar Gilbert: *Newes from Poland*. Wherein is declared the cruell practice of the popish clergie against the Protestants. London: Printed by E.P. for Nathanael Butter, 1641. B5805

The precarious situation of the Protestant Church in Poland is described in this little pamphlet which bookseller Alexander Janta called, “an extremely rare ephemeron”.

The subject of *Newes from Poland* is well summed up on the title-page: “Newes from Poland. Wherein is declared the cruell practice of the Popish clergie against the Protestants, and in particular against the ministers of the city of Vilna ...”.

Read it over, and you shall find it “a most unparalleled story for barbarous treacherie”.



TEENAGE QUEEN: JADWIGA AND THE *CORONA REGNI POLONIAE*

Mikołai Chwałkowski (1620-1705): *Regni Poloniae ius publicum.*

Regiomonti: typis Reusnerianis, 1683.

Summerfield B1620

Fold-out plate showing the female rulers of Poland (most, in fact, consorts, not Commanders-in-Chief), from a work on constitutional law.

Polish Liberation has meant different things to different people during Poland's thousand year history and even involves the rights of females to be head of state. (The last part of *Zdotrzymanego indygenatu pruskiego dobro pospolite* of 1696 deals with the rights of both females and males for succession to the Polish throne.)

Nevertheless, except for the mythical Queen Wanda, Jadwiga is the only female who turns up early in the ranks of Polish regents. Born in 1373 or 1374, she became

queen at age ten, and in spite of her youth was said to be a remarkably skilled negotiator and peacemaker. She brought religion and learning to her subjects and was one of the earliest to recognize the beauty of the Polish language. At age twelve, not yet so liberated, she was forced to renounce her own choice of husband, a Hapsburg prince, to marry the forty-year-old Grand Duke Jagiello of Lithuania.

The legendary Queen Wanda (daughter of Krak, mythical founder of Kraków) also sacrificed her life's desires for the good of Poland. When word of her unusual beauty reached German prince Rytgier he desired to marry her; she refused to marry a German and he invaded her kingdom in revenge, whereupon she threw herself into the Vistula to drown rather than marry him.



17.
Christliches Sendschreiben
An
JOHANNES III.

König in Pohlen / Großfürst zu
Littauen / Reussen und
Preussen / 2c. 2c.

Wie auch
an den Rath der Stadt Dantzig
abgefertiget.

Worinnen von der Freyheit des Gewis-
sens gehandelt wird.

Amsterdam /

Gedruckt vor Jacob Claus, Buchhändlern.

1 6 7 8.

AND THE FOX IS IN THE TOWN-O

George Fox (1624-1691): *Christliches Sendschreiben an Johannes III, König in Pohlen.* Amsterdam: Gedruckt vor Jacob Claus, 1678.
Summerfield B1628

The English Quakers, like the Polish Socinians, were dissenters regarded as subversives in a highly unstable ecclesiastical and political climate. Quaker principles were misunderstood and until the Act of Toleration in 1689, their writings usually failed to receive the licenser's imprimatur, and only the boldest dared print the name and address of the bookseller on their publications. Like their Polish brethren they found asylum and freedom of the press in Holland.

George Fox, Quakerism's founder, recognized the similarities between Quaker beliefs and those of the Polish Brethren and felt that "There is a seed in Poland that desires Friends".

"Quaker" was originally a term of disparagement for a member of the Society of Friends: my own theory is that the quaking of those giving testimony in the absence of a trained clergyman was simply the manifestation of stage fright in those not accustomed to speaking in public. The adrenals were helping with the expression of the spirit in a very new way of looking at things spiritual.

Another Friend, William Ames, travelled in Poland and observed that the country was "... in the bondage of slavery both within and without". This letter by George Fox was a plea to Jan Sobieski to allow freedom of religious belief in Poland.

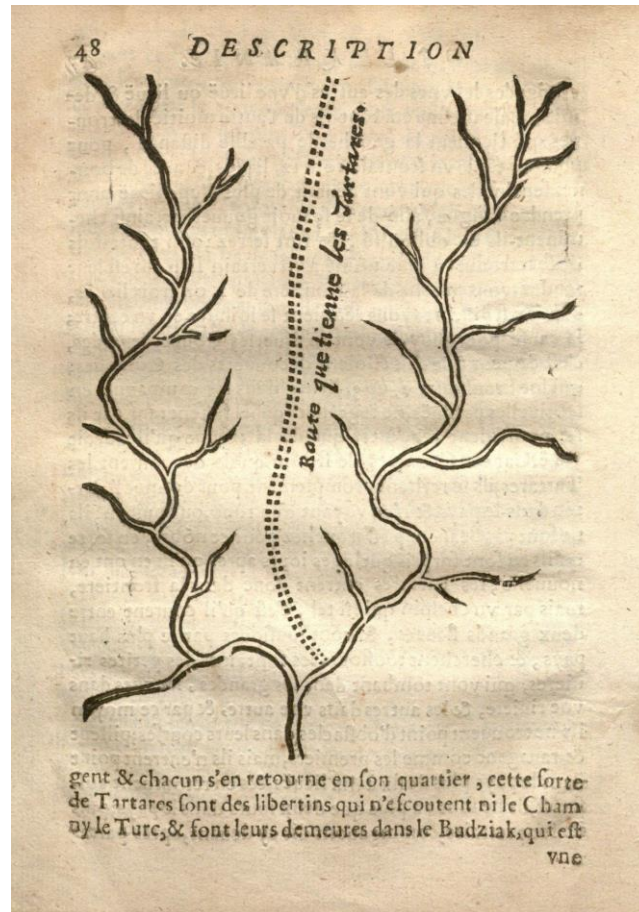




WAR DIARY

Jakub Sobieski (1588-1646): *Commentariorum Chotinensis belli libri tres*. Dantisci: sumptibus Georgii Försteri, 1646. Summerfield C1338

Jakub Sobieski was the father of King Jan III Sobieski; he was a chamberlain in Kraków, wrote a number of literary and historical works and fought in the Khotyn War of 1621 in which Poland was victorious over the Turkish army. This work is a diary of that war.



BORDER CROSSING

Guillaume Le Vasseur, sieur de Beauplan (1600-1673): *Description d'Ukraine*, qui sont plusieurs provinces du Royaume de Pologne. A Roüen: chez Jacques Caillouë, 1660. *Summerfield B1674*

This work is one of the earliest descriptions of Ukraine. It contains information on the geography, natural history, anthropology and political situation of this area, a part of the Polish Commonwealth until 1665. Beauplan describes the life and customs of the Polish gentry as well as of the Cossack population, those independent borderland farmer and hunter warriors who developed a semi-military existence in order to cope with perennial threats from the outside.

Beauplan himself was a cartographer and fortifications engineer who spent many years in Poland, sixteen in Ukraine. He prepared extensive maps of both countries. The map that appears in a few copies of this edition is, unfortunately, lacking in the University of Kansas copy.



CONTAINING
HIS TEN YEERES
TRAVELL THROUGH
THE TWELVE DOMJNIONS OF
Germany, Bohmerland, Sweitzerland, Netherland,
Denmarke, Poland, Italy, Turkey, France, Eng-
land, Scotland, and Ireland.

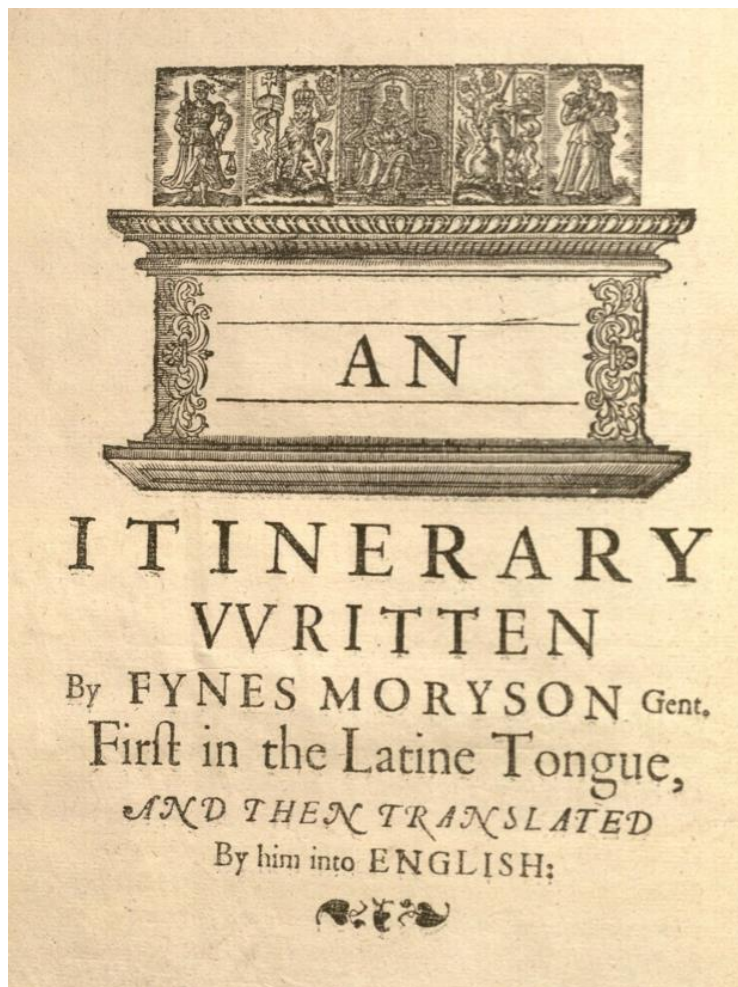
Diuided into III Parts.

- ¶ The I Part Containeth a Journall through all the said twelve Dominions: Shewing particularly the number of miles, the soyle of the Country, the situation of Cities, the descriptions of them, with all Monuments in each place worth the seeing, as also the rates of hiring Coaches or Horses from place to place, with each daies expences for diet, horsemeat, and the like.
- ¶ The II Part Containeth the rebellion of Hugh Earle of Tyrone and the appeasing thereof: written also in forme of a Journall.
- ¶ The III Part Containeth a Discourse upon severall Heads, through all the said severall Dominions.



AT LONDON
Printed by John Beale, dwelling in Aldersgate
street. 1617.

¶ 3



LIONS AND LAMBS

Fynes Moryson (1566-1630): *An itinerary written ... first in the Latine tongue, and then translated ... into English:* containing ... ten yeeres travell through the twelve dominions of Germany, Bohmerland, Sweitzerland, Netherland, Denmarke, Poland, Italy, Turkey, France, England, Scotland and Ireland. At London: Printed by John Beale, 1617.
E1094

Moryson made a journey to Poland in 1593 and his comments are based on his observations. This is the most comprehensive account of Poland from the end of the 16th century, and in it are described towns, local customs and daily life. Like many another traveler he notes Poland's religious tolerance and great diversity of religious persuasions existing together in peace.

XVII^e SIÈCLE

— COSTUMES NATIONAUX — HOMMES —

POLOÛNE



LE ROI MICHEL KORIBUT WIESNOWISKI (1669.)

PL.31 GRAVURE DE J. Allardt. COLLECTION DE LA P^{SE} IZA CZARTORYSKA.

PIAST IMPERFECT

Raphaël Jacquemin (1821-1881?): *Iconographie générale et méthodique du costume du IVe au XIXe siècle (315-1815)*. Paris: L'auteur, 1863-1868. G95

Plate showing King Michael Korybut Wisniowiecki (reigned 1669-1673). This volume was issued in 50 parts of 4 plates each; the text apparently was never published.

With the death of Jan II Kazimierz Vasa in France in 1672, the Polish Vasa line, a continuation of the Jagiellon dynasty, came to an end. Jan had abdicated the throne in 1668 and a proposal was put forth during the election that a native Pole, a "Piaśt", be chosen. The new king, Wisniowiecki, was incompetent and totally lacking in political instincts and soon became a tool of the magnates. Magnate opposition was led by Jan III Sobieski who assumed the throne in 1674 following Wisniowiecki's death.



PRZYWILEIE Y
CONSTITVCIE
SEYMOWE,

Za Pánowánia Ic' Krolewskicy Mći
IANA KAZIMIERZA,
Roku Pánskiego, M. DC. XLIX.



W KRAKOWIE.

W Druk: Wdowy y Dziedzicow Andrzeiá Piotrkow: K. J. M. Typ.

THE POLISH SEJM

From a collection of Polish laws and statutes: *Przywileie y Constitutcie Seymowe, zá pánování le[go] Krolewskíe Mći Iana Kazimierza, roku páńskiego M.DC.XLIX* [Privileges and Parliamentary constitutions in the reign of His Royal Majesty Jan Kazmierz in the year of the Lord 1649]. W Krakowie: w druk: Wdowy y Dziedzicow Andrzeiá Piotrkow, 1649.

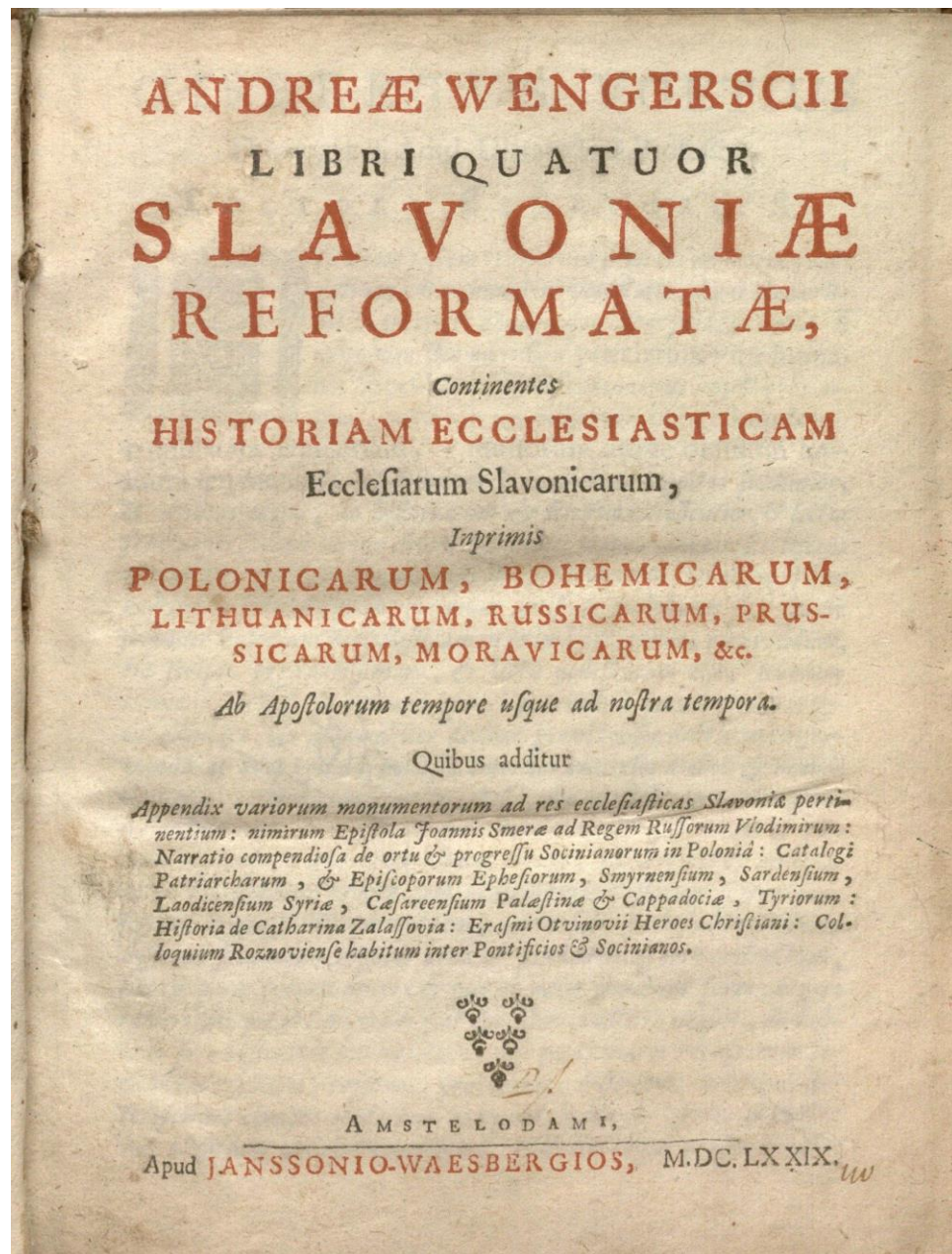
Summerfield E935 item 1

Polish common law began to be supplemented in the 13th century by German or Magdeburg Law. It assured personal freedom for the urban population, self-government for towns, and their own judiciary. Peasants paid fixed rents and had the right to leave the village.

Coming forward in time a few centuries, the Polish Sejm, or Parliament, first met as a national body with representatives from all parts of Poland, at Piotrków in 1492, and thereafter in Warsaw. There were two houses of Parliament: magnates and princes of the Church, sat in the Upper House, with nobles sent as deputies by the Provincial Diets, ensconced in the Lower House.

The Sejm became powerful after Henry III of Valois had to swear at his coronation not to act without its consent. Voting was unanimous, by medieval custom. Under a wealthy Crown the system worked, but it was under a bankrupt Crown in 1652 that the *Liberum Veto* was instituted; veto power could be exercised by any deputy or magnate (ultimately by any foreign power) to dissolve the Sejm when there was opposition to a bill. Those noblemen who united against such abuse of power often found themselves involved in civil war. And it was the wars of the 17th century, especially the war with Sweden 1655-1660, that ruined the country. War and its aftermath, famine and plague, destroyed one third of Poland's population.

Parliamentary reform did not come about until some 130 years later, after the first partition, under the last Polish king Stanisław August Poniatowski and the Constitution of 3 May 1791. Although three partitions were eventually carried out and Poland disappeared from the map of Europe until 1918, this constitution and the Kosciuszko Insurrection were an inspiration to Poland during her years of bondage.

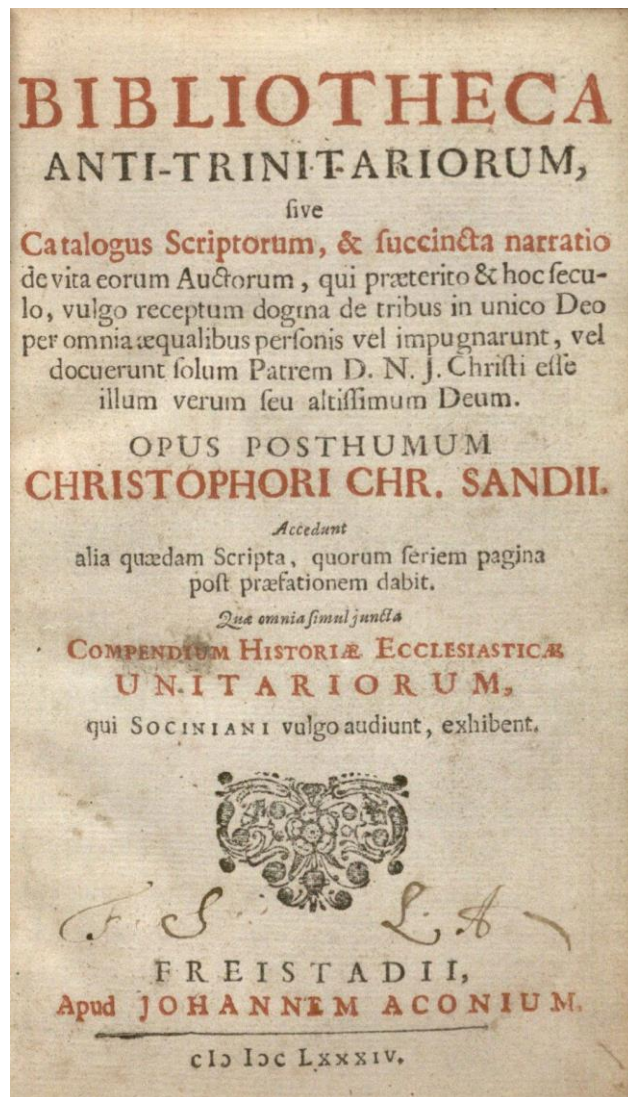


MORE CALVIN THAN HOBBS

Andrzej Węgierski (1600-1649): *Slavoniae reformatae.*

Amstelodami: apud Janssonio-Waesbergios, 1679. *Summerfield B1851*

One of the earliest histories of the Reformation in Poland, by Poland's leading 17th century Protestant (Calvinist) historian. An earlier edition was published in Utrecht in 1652.



FATHER, SON, AND ...

Christoph Sand, the younger (1644-1680): *Bibliotheca Anti-Trinitariorum*. Freistadii [Silesia]: apud Johannem Aconium, 1684.

Summerfield B1431

Sand was, like his father, a famous Polish Socinian. When he died he left behind the manuscript of a concise bio-bibliographical dictionary of anti-Trinitarian writers since the Reformation. The *Bibliotheca Anti-Trinitariorum* is an essential source for the student of Unitarianism. Additional commentary on the history of Polish Socinianism by various writers was added by Benedykt Wisowaty who prepared the manuscript for publication. One interesting addendum is the account of Unitarian printers. This little volume attracted a great deal of attention in England.

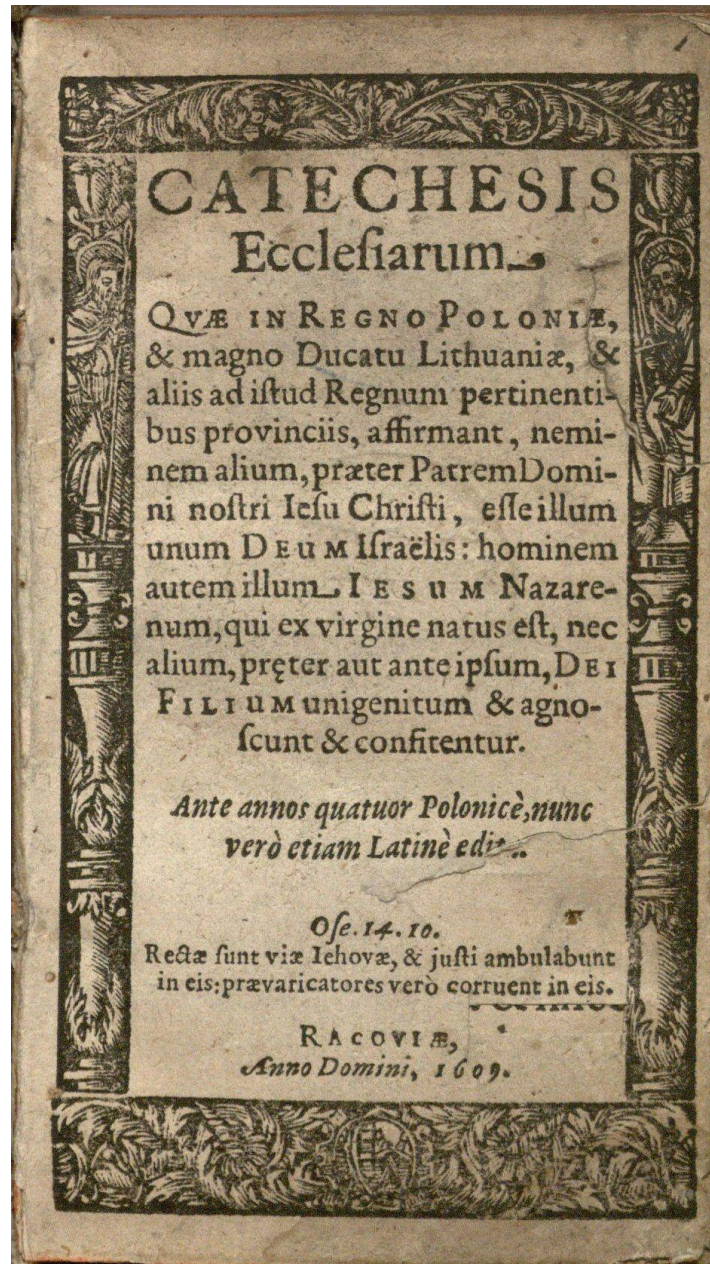


TO POLAND VIA PICARDY

Nicolas Sanson (1600-1667): *Estats de Pologne subdivisés suivant l'estendue des Palatinats*. A Paris: chez H. Jaillot, 1692. *Orbis Maps* 2:127

This map was published by a member of the Jaillot family of cartographers. Jaillot turned out a number of atlases during the 17th and early 18th centuries based on Sanson's original maps. Sanson was the founder of the French School of Cartography of the 17th century, inspiration for which actually lay in the work of the Dutch and Flemish School rather than in any French publications. Almost all the engravers Sanson employed were either Flemish or from the border province of Picardy, where Sanson himself was born.

This large map of Poland and Lithuania includes parts of the Ukraine and White Russia. It is made up of two sheets pasted together.



RACOVIAN CATECHISM IN LATIN

Racovian catechism in Latin. *Catechesis ecclesiarum, quae in regno Poloniae, & magno ducatu Lithuaniae ... affirmant.* Racoviae, 1609.

Summerfield A245

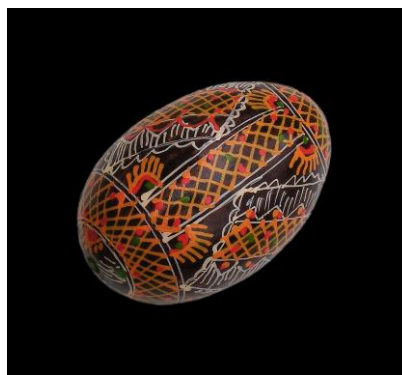
This little volume is one of the most famous and important works in the theological literature of Europe of the 17th and 18th centuries. Our edition is a Latin translation by Hieronim Moskorzewski, with a 1609 Raków imprint (although some bibliographers consider it to be a Dutch reprint of a later date), of the so-called

Racovian Catechism, or Creed of the Polish Socinian Church, also known as the Polish Brethren, Arians, Antitrinitarians, and considered to be predecessors of the Unitarian Church.

This small religious movement, with centers in Raków and Lublin had been established by Fausto Paolo Sozzini (1539-1604), an Italian. He began to draw up the Catechism in 1603 with the help of Peter Stoinski; after the death of Sozzini (Socinus) it was entrusted to Moskorzewski and Valentinus Smalcus.

In a catalog accompanying a recent exhibit of Polonica at the Lilly Library, Indiana University, Samuel Fiszman notes: "Among the various trends in the Polish Reformation ... [the Socinian movement] was the most radical in its new understanding of Christian doctrine and also in the field of social and political reform ... ; Their founders ... came to tolerant Poland where their faith was not prosecuted as heresy. In their main center in Raków, they organized a flourishing Academy and a very active publishing house. The origin of their ideas lay in Renaissance rationalism. Along with Antitrinitarianism and the use of reason in the interpretation of the Holy Scripture, one of their basic convictions was ... religious tolerance. 'We do not grant,' wrote Jan Przyppkowski, 'anyone the liberty to violate, in private or in public, the freedom of conscience, nor the liberty to propagate religion by force and violence.'"

The Socinian press ceased to exist in 1638 when the movement was expelled from Poland at the instigation of the Jesuits. Many members found asylum in Holland, whence, ironically, Dutch dissenters had earlier fled to Poland.



Krótkie zebranie

Dawać Pomorzanie wszyscy zółd powinni,
 Każdy był powinności swej w sąsiedztwie pilny.
 To tylko cztery lata sprawiły: coz gdyby
 Dłuzey żyw był, syna byś dalek bez pochyby.
 Wszakże ile tyle żył, który rzeczy wielkie
 Znać czynił, dożyć żył, przetrwa wieki wszelkie.



Lata od Narodzenia Bożego/ 895.

Smowit/ oycowi swemu Piaستowi obyczajem po-
 gánstkim pogrzeb odprawiwszy/ na królestwo wsto-
 puie: Ten osobliwa roztropnością y mestwem/
 nie mniey też czuła opatrnością lud w swym por-
 zemin sprawował/ y każdego nieprzyjaciela z grá-
 nic państwa swego/ częstokroć ile sie iedno trá-
 siło/znácznie odpłacał. Węgry/ Czechy/ Kásubiány/ y Pomor-
 czyki/ do trybutu dawania sobie przypedził/ y siłą spraw známie-
 nitych stanowi królewskiemu godnych zostawiwszy/ tylko czte-
 ry lata na królestwie wieku swego przepedzwszy/ w niedożyżá-
 łym wieku z tego świata zszedł. Syna iednego Leszka czwartego/
 po sobie zostawił.

nota Semonis-
 10104.

Lesko

SCITHS AND SARMATIANS

Alksander Gwagnin (1538-1614): *Kronika Sármaryey Europskiej*. W Krakowie: W Drukárniy Mikołaiá Lobá, 1611. 3 volumes. Vol. 1.
Summerfield D356

A Polish translation of Gwagnin's *Sarmatiae Europaeae descriptio*, first published in Kraków by Matthias Wierzbiet in 1578, and also displayed in this exhibition: one of the most important chronicles of the Polish Commonwealth.

The Sarmatians were an Iranian people who spoke the Indo-European language Scythian. They flourished for 900 years from about the 5th century B.C. to the 4th century A.D. in the western part of Scythia, an area encompassing today's Ukraine and southern Russia and the north-eastern Balkans. They declined during the period of the Great Migrations of the Huns and Goths; their descendants are the present-day Ossetians.

Since the 17th century Sarmatia has come to be a wholly romantic concept and an unofficial name of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. In geology the southern part of the East-European craton is known as the Sarmatian Craton.





PIERWSZY

O Personie Naszey Hospodarskiej.

ARTYKUŁ I.

Wszyscy Cbywatele Wielkiego Xięstwa Litewskiego, tym iednym prawem pisanym, y od nas danym sądzeni być maia.

Rozdział pierwszy. Aprzod ^a my Gospodar obiecuem/ y słubniem/ ^{Roz.} pod tą przysięgą/ ktorąsmy uczynili ^{14.} ^{art.} wszystkim Cbywatelom ^{3.} ^{54.} ^{R.} ^{42.} wszystkich Ziemi/ Państwa naszego Wielkiego Xięstwa Litewskiego. Iż wszystkim Xiążom/ Panom Rad Duchownych y Świetlickich/ Panom Choragiennych/ Słachtom/ miastom/ wszystkim poddanych Naszych/ y wszystkim stanom w tym Państwie Naszym w Wielkim Xięstwie Litewskim/ y innych wszystkich Ziemi zdawna ku temu Państwu przysłuchających/ poczynawszy od wyższego stanu aż do niższego/ tymi iednymi prawy y Artykułami/ w tymże Statucie niżej pisanemi/ y od nas ² danemi/ sądzić y sprawować mamy. I Także cudzoziemce y zagranicznicy Wielkiego Xięstwa Litewskiego przyjeżdżę/ y iakimkolwiek obyczajem przybyłe ludzie/ tymże prawem maia być sądzeni/ y na tych Urzędziech gdzie kto wystąpi.

^a ZYGMUNT III. W Krakowie na Koronacyey swey Koronie Półkney y W. Xięstwu Litewskiemu Prawa y Statuta potwierdza, y według nich sądzić obiecuie, Roku 1588. tit. Confirmationis Iurium generalis fol. 447.

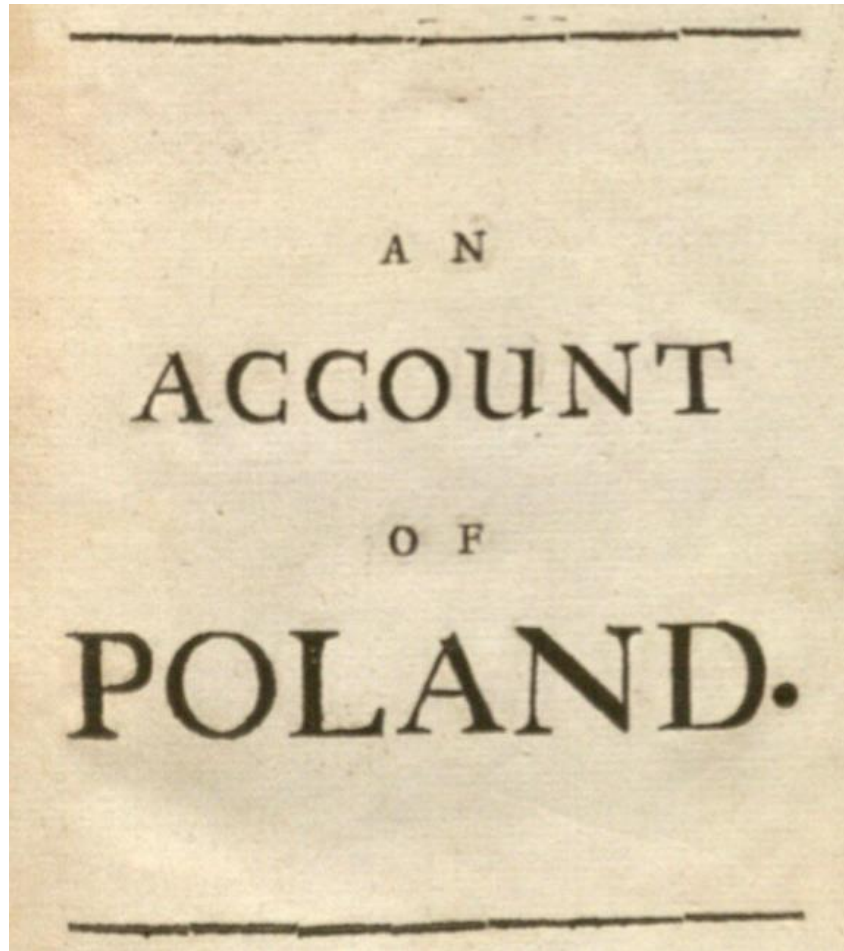
THE POLISH-LITHUANIAN COMMONWEALTH

Statut wielkiego księstwa Litewskiego ... od roku 1550 do 1647 y przydano aż do Seymu roku 1690. W Wilnie: w drukami Akademiei Societatis Jesu, 1694. Summerfield D413

A volume of Lithuanian laws and statutes. By the end of the 14th century Lithuania had become one of the largest states in medieval Europe and included Byelorussia and large parts of Ukraine and Great Russia. Lithuania and Poland were united in a dual monarchy in 1386 by marriage of Lithuanian Grand Duke Władysław Jagiello and Queen Jadwiga of Poland, a union that provided a strong bulwark against the growing Teutonic threat. In the battle of Grunwald (Tannenberg) in 1410, the combined Lithuanian-Polish army defeated and permanently weakened the Teutonic Knights in one of the most famous battles of the Middle Ages.

Lithuania was fully merged with Poland by the Union of Lublin in 1569. The Commonwealth now had a common Sejm (Parliament), although armies, treasury and other government offices remained separate. Although the immediate result for Lithuania was rapid economic, social and cultural development, the Union and consequent Polonization contributed ultimately to national antagonisms. In the three partitions of Poland in 1772, 1793 and 1795, Lithuania passed to Russia.

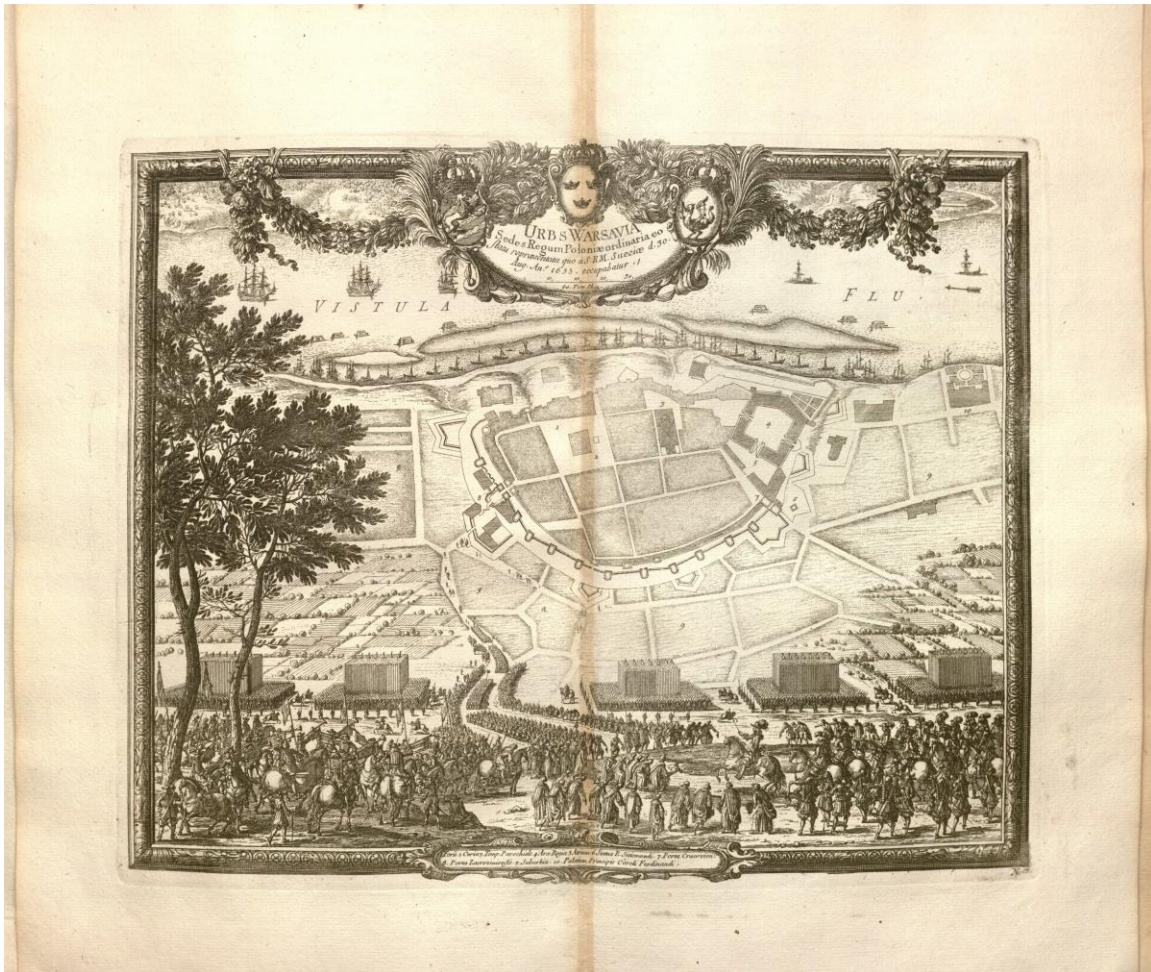




TENDE IS THE KNIGHT

Gaspard de Tende (1616-1697): *An account of Poland.* London: printed for T. Goodwin ... and H. Newman, 1698. B152

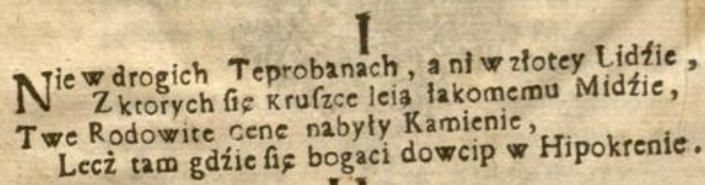
The *Relation historique de la Pologne*. Paris, 1686, was a valuable encyclopaedic account of Poland, based on firsthand observation by a man who was courtier and secretary to King Jan Kazimierz. This London translation differs in a number of respects from the original: in addition to a chapter on the Polish Socinians there is a chronological abridgment of Polish history including a note on the imaginary King Popiel whose father was "debauched and effeminate" and who was himself eaten by mice.



ONE-UPSMANSHIP

Samuel von Pufendorf (1632-1694): *De rebus à Carolo Gustavo, Sveciae rege, gestis commentariorum libri septem.* Norimbergae: sumptibus Christophori Riegelii, literis Knorzianis, 1696. 7 Books. Book 2. Summerfield E1088

Warsaw in 1656 as seen from the Praga bank of the river Vistula: in the foreground are Swedish cavalry and infantry. Carl Gustav X, King of Sweden, had invaded Poland in 1655. The engraving is one of 124, 59 of them Polish views, in the seven-part work. The engravings are by Erik Jonsson Dahlberg (1625-1703). Dahlberg's name does not appear on the title-page because his title (Grefve) was higher than Pufendorf's (Baron) and protocol would have demanded that the work be listed under Dahlberg, with Pufendorf in secondary position; thus Pufendorf decided to omit Dahlberg's name altogether. It does appear on most of the copper plates.



II

Niech kto w Tawgecie Palmy, na skroń madra wytnie,
KRZYŻ MAZEPÓW w Parnassie, w Lawr trwały że kwitnie
Niedźwi, bo gdzie Hypokren, a RZEKI HERBOWE,
Tam y Kupressy kwitną w Korony Lawrowe.

III

Frīgiyski Ganimedes niech się wzbija w chluby,
że od Orła porwany, przy stole Cekuby
łowiszowi nalewa: w teź się wzniośł Honory
OBIDOWSKI, gdy ORŁEM w Carskie wleciał Dwory.

EPITHALAMION

Pylip Orlyk, Hetman of the Cossacks (1672-1742): *Hippomenes Sarmacki porywczych ad omnia*. Kiów: w Tipographiey Swietey Cudotworney Lawry Pieczarskiey Kijowskiey, 1698. *Summerfield D5*

This work, written in a mixture of Polish and Latin, celebrates with poetry the wedding of two local Kievian notables; it is an interesting example of eastern European Baroque typography and illustration from the 17th century press of the “Monastery of the Catacombs” in Kiev, the city absorbed from Poland into Russia by the Treaty of Moscow with Sobieski in 1686.



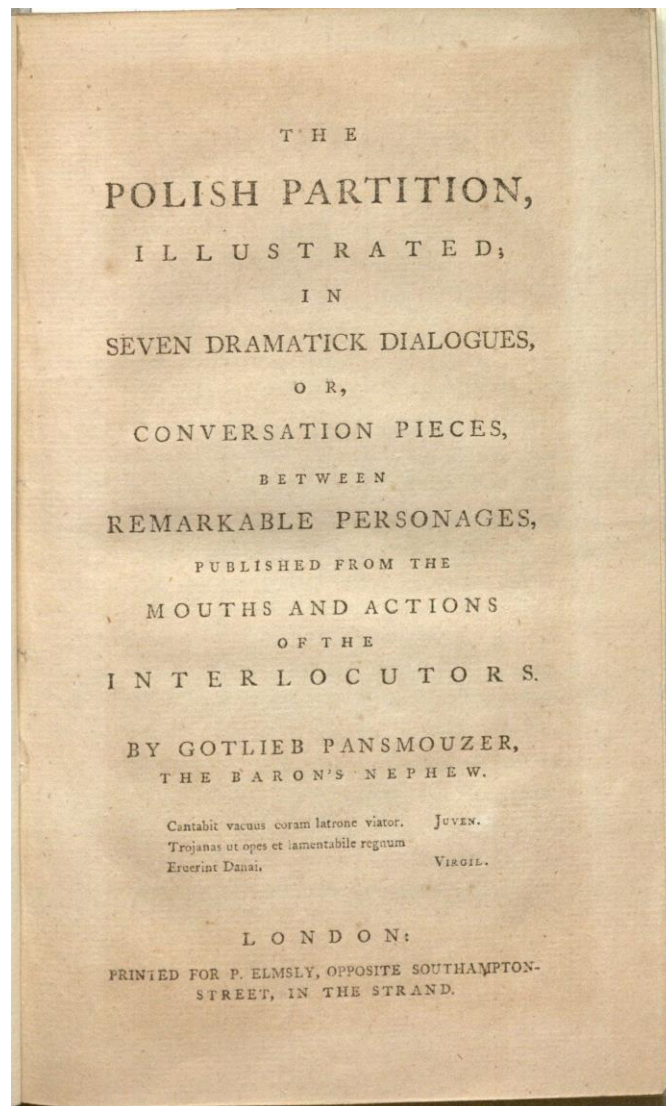


STUDY-ABROAD

Catholic Church: *Rituale sacramentorum ... ad... regni Poloniae usum.*
Cracoviae: typis collegij majoris, Universitatis Cracoviensis, 1725-1730.
Altera pars. D1554

The 18th century book of liturgy displayed here was a gift of Edmund Czerwinski, former KU Associate Professor of Russian and Polish.

The period of feudal disintegration and political fragmentation in Poland during the second half of the 12th and greater part of the 13th century was on the cultural side a period of flowering. Dominican and Franciscan orders established monasteries that became centers of cultural activity. Many Poles studied abroad. The earliest known manuscript of Polish religious poetry, the *Bogurodzica* dates from the 13th century; Polish liturgical music dates from about 1230. Many of these early poetic and musical compositions are recent discoveries; in fact, most turned up after World War II.



PARTITION DRAMA

Theophilus Lindsey (1723-1808): *The Polish partition*. London: Printed for P. Elmsly, 1773. C11886

Stanisław August Poniatowski was Poland's last monarch (reigned 1764-1795). During his reign the Poles experienced a national cultural revival. But Frederick II, King of Prussia, knowing that Poland would be unable to effectively resist outside forces, in 1769 proposed the partition of Poland to Russia's Catherine the Great and to Joseph II, Emperor of Austria. One third of Polish territory was annexed, with no resistance, in 1772.

This dramatization of the first partition is attributed to English theologian Theophilus Lindsey. The work was popular and appeared almost simultaneously in French, German, Dutch, and, of course, Polish.



DIET FOR KINGS

Michel David sieur de La Bizardière. *Historie der polnischen Wahl-Tage.* Stockholm, 1733. B11185

This German translation of *Histoire de diètes de Pologne pour les elections des rois* was first published in Paris in 1697. The work is a valuable source for the history of the electoral monarchy in Poland, beginning with Henry of Valois and the *correctura iurum*, a reform of the constitution resulting in Poland's conversion from a limited monarchy to a republic with an elected head. Election intrigues are described, from the beginning up through the interregnum after the death of Jan III Sobieski and until the election of Fredryk August II, Elector of Saxony, in 1697.





N a c h r i c h t
von denen in der
Hochgräflich-Zaluszkischen
B i b l i o t h e k
sich befindenden
raren polnischen Büchern,
heraus gegeben
von
Johann Daniel Zanozki.



D r e s d e n 1747.
bey George Conrad Walther,
Königl. Hofbuchhändler.

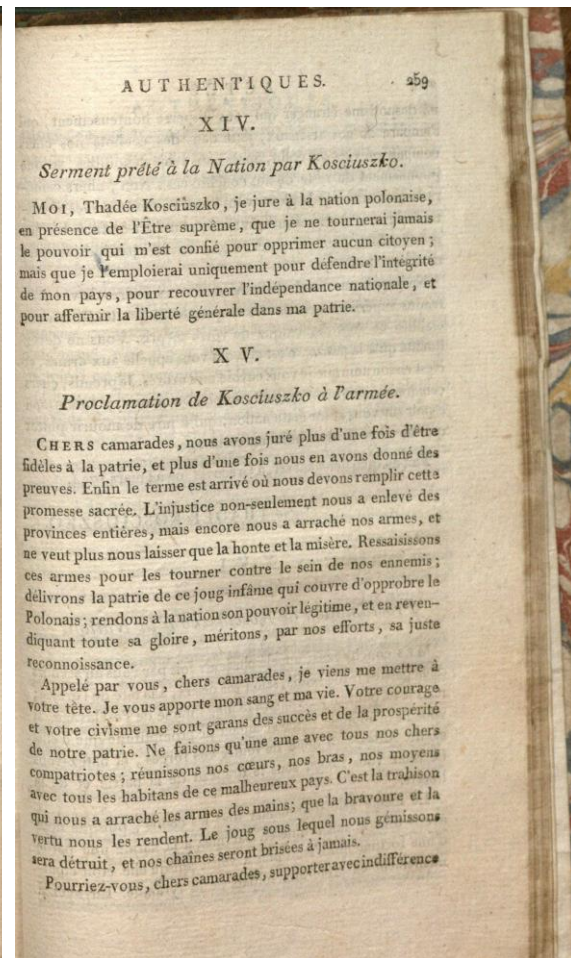
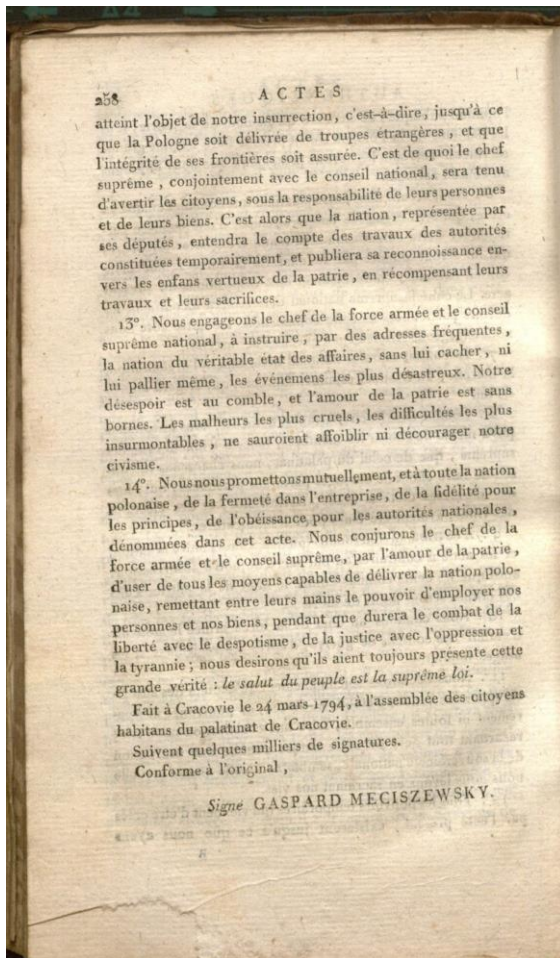
GHOST OF ITS FORMER SHELVES

Józef Andrzej Załuski (1701-1774): *Nachricht von denen in der ... Załuskischen Bibliothek sich befindenen raren Polnischen Büchern*, heraus gegeben von Johann Daniel Janozki. Dresden: bey Georg Conrad Walther, 1747-1753. 5 parts. [1er Theil], 1747. B8831

This volume holds a catalog of the greatest Polish 18th century library, a good part of it relating to Polish history, formed over forty-three years by Count Załuski and his brother Andrew, Bishop of Cracow.

Consisting originally of about 300 thousand volumes and 15 thousand manuscripts, it came to St. Petersburg as war booty in 1795 to form the nucleus of the Imperial Russian Library; in the process of careless transport and transfer of some parts of the collection to other institutional libraries during the next fifteen years, it was depleted by almost a quarter.



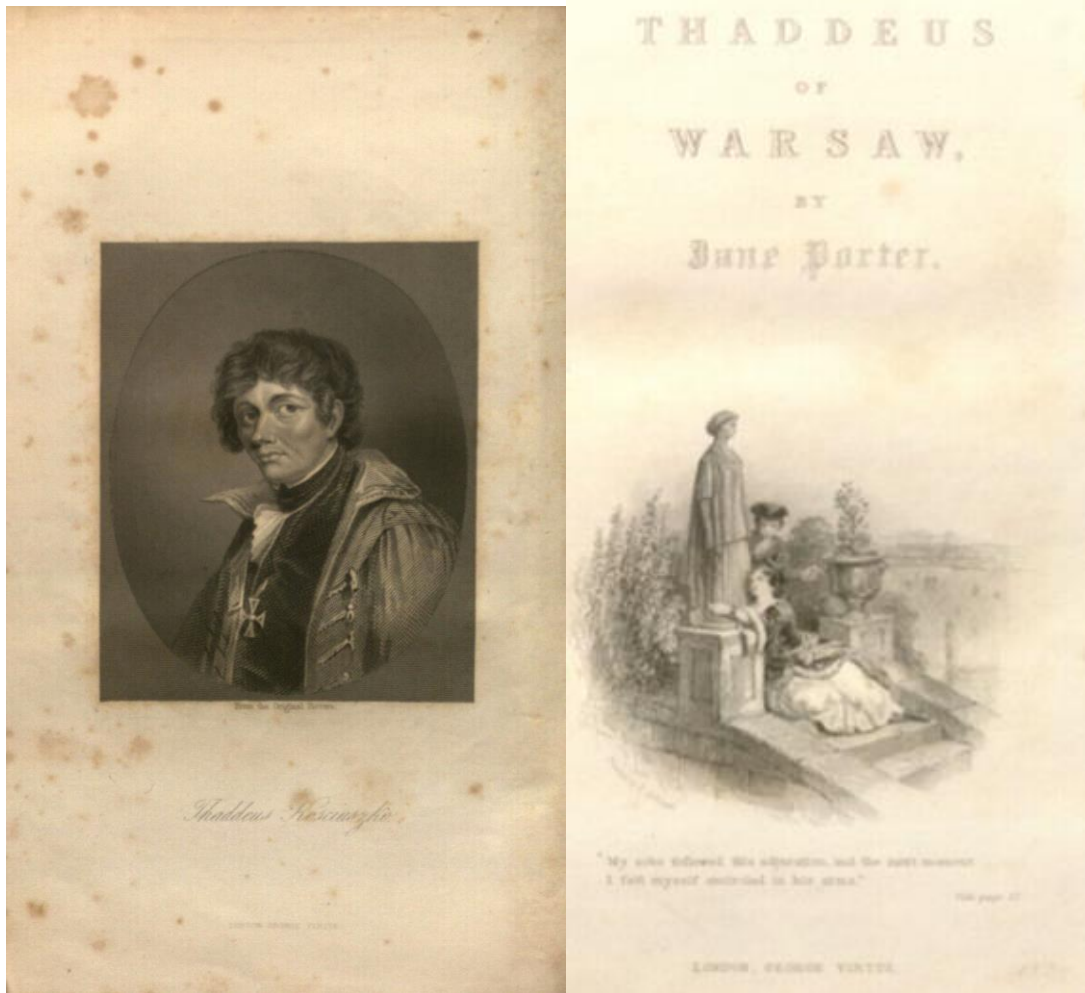


THE OATH OF KOŚCIUSZKO

Józef Zajączek (1752-1826): *Histoire de la révolution de Pologne en 1794.* A Paris: chez Magimel, an V=1797. C4080

Shown here in the Appendix to the *Histoire* is the oath of Kościuszko taken in the Kraków marketplace upon proclamation of the national insurrection: "I, Tadeusz Kościuszko, swear to the Polish nation, in the presence of the Almighty, that I will never twist the power which has been entrusted to me to oppress any citizen, but that I will use it only to defend the integrity of my country, to recover national independence and to affirm complete freedom in my country."

Zajączek was a delegate to the Four Year Sejm that ratified the Constitution of the Third of May (the text of which is also included in the Appendix), and participant in the war against Russia in 1792 and the Kościuszko Insurrection of 1794. On the left is the last page of the text of the *Acte d'insurrection, publié à Cracovie le 24 mars 1794.*



HERO OF TWO CONTINENTS

Jane Porter (1776-1850): *Thaddeus of Warsaw*. A new and illustrated edition. London: George Virtue, 1845. *O'Hegarty C3552*

The plot of this novel by Jane Porter (1776-1850) centers on the leader of the Insurrection of 1794, Tadeusz Kościuszko (1746-1817). Like Kazimierz Pułaski, Kościuszko had fought in the U.S War of Independence; he fortified Bemis Heights (Battle of Saratoga) and thus contributed significantly to the American victory. Upon his return to Poland he led the uprising. Although the Poles were successful in early battles, a numerically superior enemy suppressed the insurrection inside of three months. In 1795 the third partition wiped Poland from the map of Europe.

Kościuszko had been wounded and taken prisoner by the Russians in 1794. Freed after two years, by 1797 he had made his way back to America where he was given a hero's welcome. Thomas Jefferson called him "as pure a son of liberty as I have ever known and of that liberty which is to all, and not to the few and rich alone".

Two large collections of Porter family papers are to be found in the manuscripts collections in the Department of Special Collections, mostly Jane Porter's letters to her brother Robert Ker Porter (author of *Travelling sketches in Russia and Sweden*). Jane Porter's *Thaddeus of Warsaw*, here in an 1845 edition but originally published in 1803, was her first of many novels; nine editions of *Thaddeus* before Kościuszko's death in 1817.



THE BATTLE OF VIENNA

Bernardo Zaydler. *Storia della Polonia*. Firenze: per V. Batelli e Figli, 1831. 2 volumes. Vol. 2. C5824

King Jan III Sobieski (reigned 1674-1696), talented statesman, politician, and patron of the arts, is perhaps best known in connection with The Battle of Vienna, 1683, illustrated here in a plate from Zaydler's *Storia della Polonia*, Florence, 1831.

The Swedes had been driven from Poland three years after the 1655 invasion, but the country was weakened and her recovery was interrupted by the outbreak of the Polish-Turkish War of 1667 for the control of Ukraine. Jan Sobieski led Polish troops to victory in The Battle of Khotyn in 1673 and was elected king a year later. The Turkish danger still existed, however, and a decade later Turkish troops had defeated both the Austrian and Russian armies and stood at the gates of Vienna. Sobieski hastened to Vienna and as commander-in-chief of the combined Christian forces scored a glorious victory over Ottoman troops in the Battle of Vienna, on November 12, putting a permanent end to the Turkish advance and saving Europe in the process.

Kottoway H.
Vom Entstehen
und
Untergange
der
Polnischen Konstitution

vom 3ten May 1791.

Non autores, sed rationum momenta quaerenda sunt.

Cicero.

1 7 9 3.

FROM “KOŁATAJ’S FORGE”

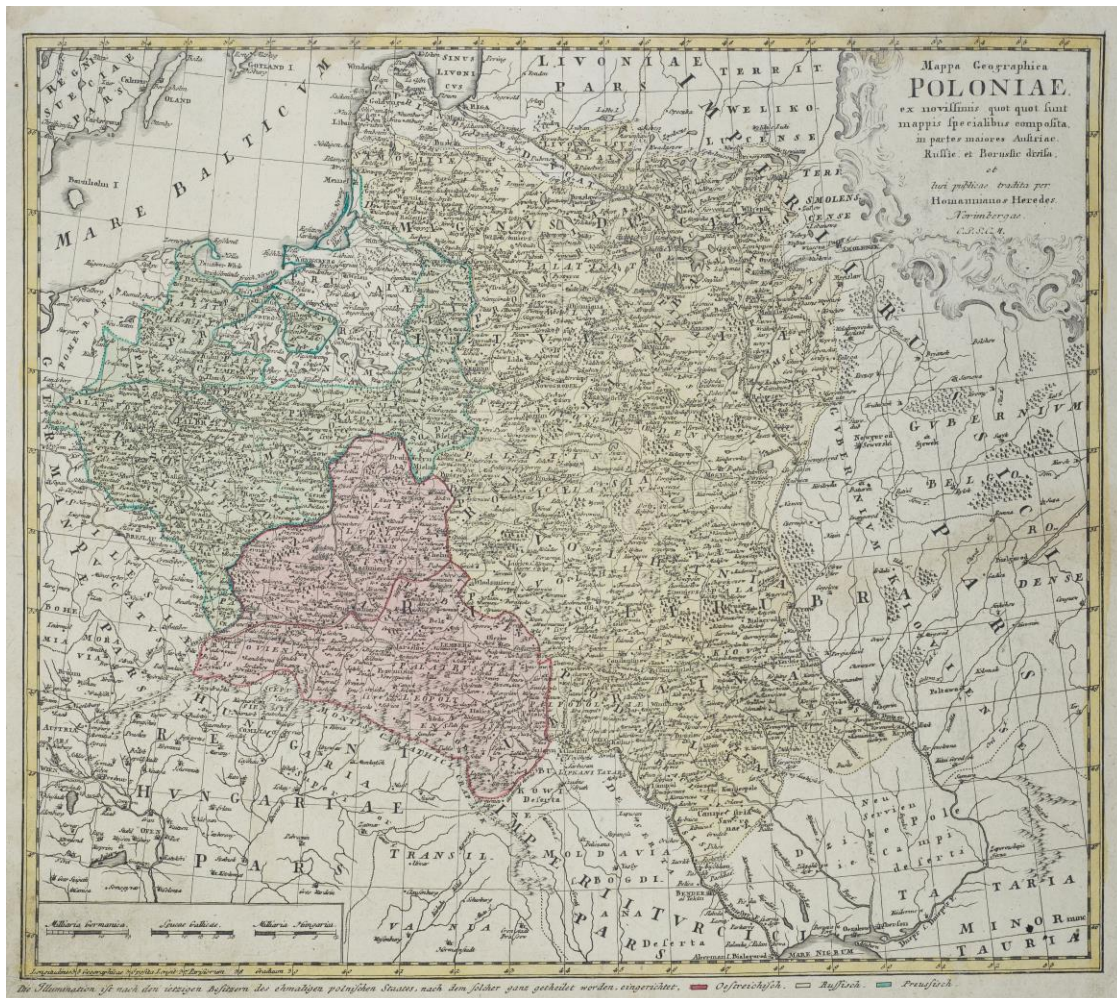
Hugo Stumberg Kołataj (1750-1812): *Vom Entstehen und Untergange der polnischen Konstitution vom 3ten Mai 1791.* Lvov, Ukraine: 1793.

B4414

This work on the enactment and fall of the Polish Constitution of the 3rd of May 1791, was first published in Polish in Metz in the same year as the German edition shown here, written in collaboration with two other members of the writers’ group dubbed “Kołataj’s Forge”. Politician, philosopher, educator, and rector of Jagiellonian University, Kołataj wrote important works in the fields of history, ethnography, and social philosophy, and was one of the authors of the Constitution of the 3rd of May.

Accomplished by the Four Year Sejm, the Constitution was the second anywhere in the world to formulate principles of government in written form (the U.S. Constitution was the first.) It brought reforms, abolishing the *Liberum Veto* and the elective monarchy. It was an attempt to introduce a parliamentary monarchy that would limit power of the magnates and strengthen rights of the burghers. Kołataj was also one of the organizers and leaders of the 1794 Insurrection that broke out after the second partition.





FATHER OF THE ORBIS COLLECTION: "T.R". SMITH

Homann Erben, Nürnberg. *Mappa geographica Poloniae.*

Norimbergae: Homannianos heredes, 1795?

Orbis Maps 1:236

Map showing the partitions of Poland: RED: **Austria**, YELLOW: **Russia**, GREEN: **Prussia**, after the third and final partition in 1795. At this point in history the Royal Republic of Poland disappeared from the map of Europe until after the First World War, except for (a) The Duchy of Warsaw, 1807-1812, and (b) Congress Poland, 1815-1830.

The Homann Heirs were map publishers in Nürnberg between 1730 and 1813. The late Thomas R. Smith, former Professor in KU's Geography Department and father of the Orbis Collection in the History of Cartography, notes that although this map may have been produced in 1795 around the time of the last partition of Poland, the coloring and the note in German appear to have been added to an earlier map.



POLOGNE

POLAND

POLEN



IMP. FIRMIN DIDOT et C^{ie} PARIS

Thadé lith.

POLAND: 18TH AND 19TH CENTURIES

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

9 10

1. LITHUANIAN PEASANT

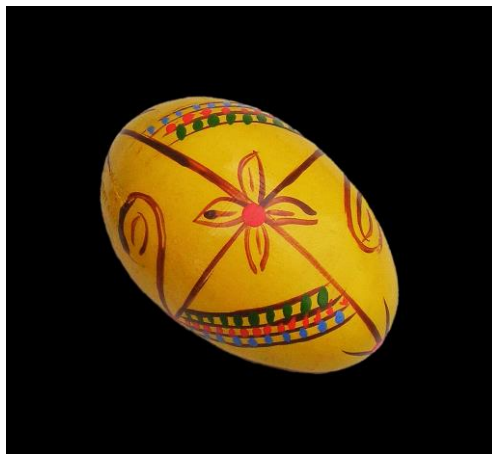
2, 3, 4, 5, 6: NOBLES

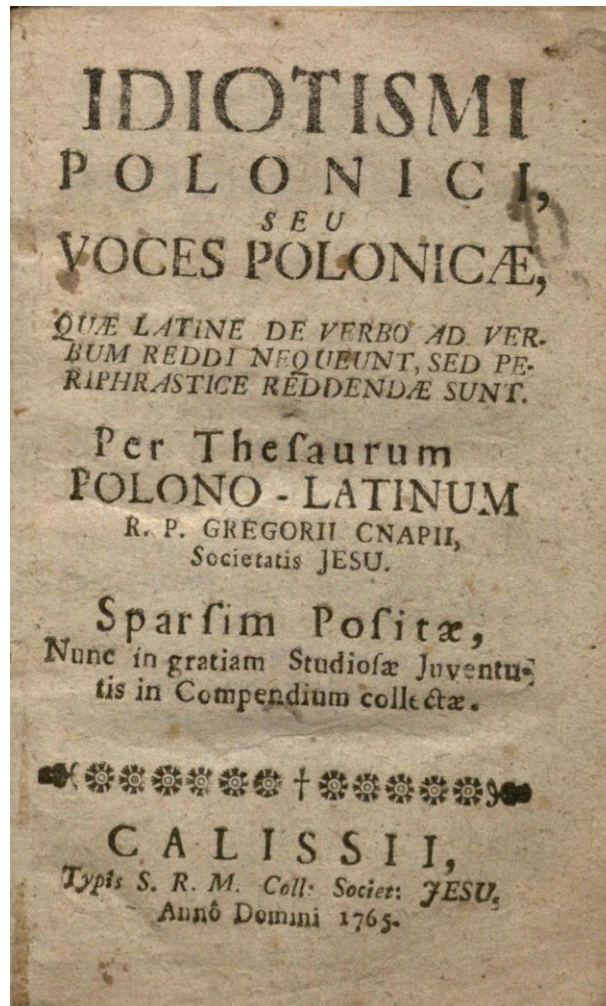
7. MOUNTAINEER FROM THE CARPATHIANS

8. PEASANT FROM THE PALATINATE OF LUBLIN

9. NOBLEWOMAN

10. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMIES OF POLAND





VOX POPULI

Grzegorz Knapiusz (1564-1638): *Idiotismi Polonici; seu, Voces Polonicae.* Calissii: typis S.R.M. Coll. Societ: Jesu, 1765. A1273

Although the beginning of the 15th century had seen translations from Latin into Polish coming off the Kraków presses, it wasn't until the Reformation that Polish became a literary language in its own right. In 1543 Kraków printer Marek Szarffenberg printed the first original literary work in the vernacular, a discourse by Mikołaj Rej (author of the famous statement: "Poles are not geese; they have their own language").

Nevertheless, Polish students of past centuries, like students everywhere today, were better off knowing some Latin, and this work was a Polish-Latin dictionary designed expressly with them in mind, printed in Kalisz.

Early imprints from this capital city of the Kalisz province are rarities.



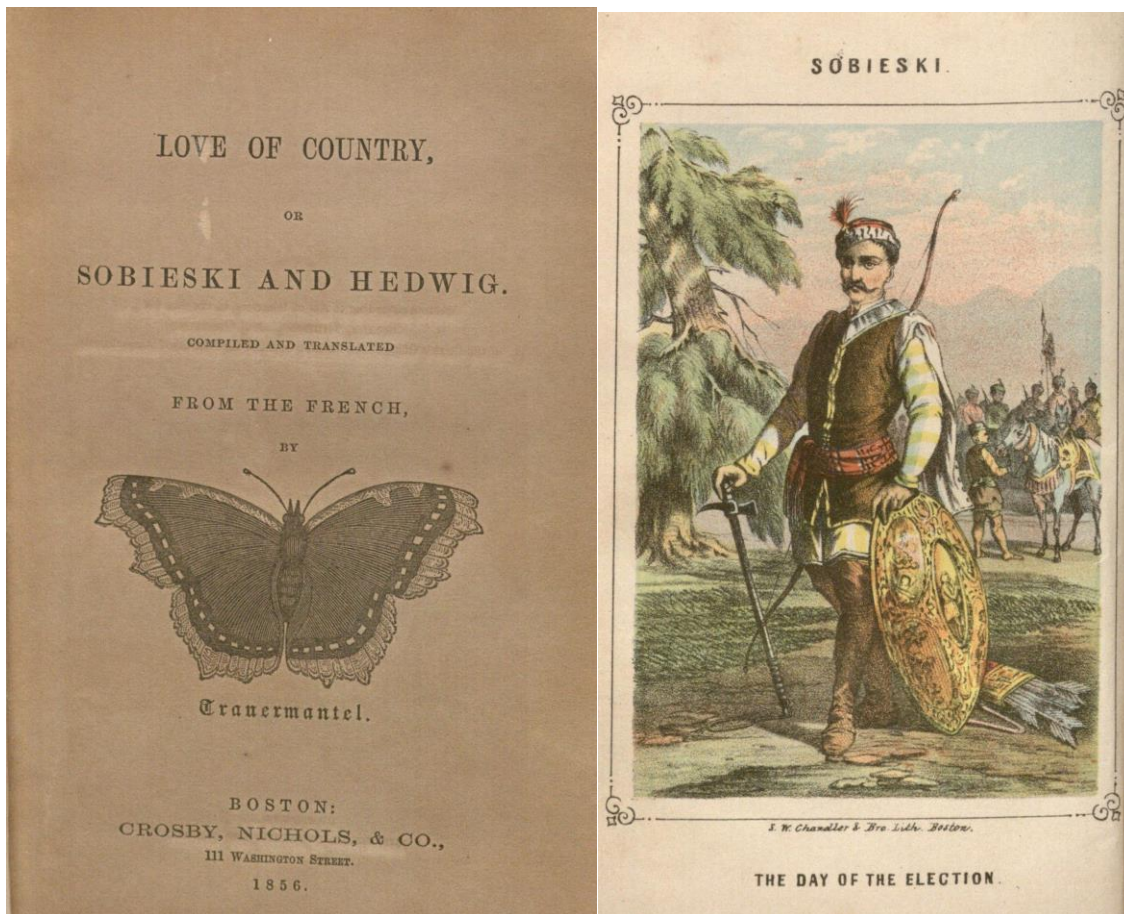


FAIR POLAND

Bernardo Zaydler (1799-1835): *Storia della Polonia*. Firenze: per V. Batelli e Figli, 1831. 2 volumes. Vol. 1. C5824

A Polish church fair is here pictured in the first volume of Zaydler's *Storia della Polonia*. Today in Poland many of the folk customs and observances of former times are perpetuated in organized cultural events in big cities, but, especially in rural areas, a wealth of folk traditions is still alive and spontaneous. One Polish scholar, Andrzej Zieleniewicz notes, "The rural church fairs and processions, the songs and dances, legends, traditions and folk art are what truly distinguish Poland from any other country on the face of the earth".

But in fact these traditions are alive and well in much of Eastern Europe.



GOLDEN RULE DAYS

Trauermantel. *Love of country, or Sobieski and Hedwig.* Compiled and translated from the French. Boston: Crosby, Nichols, & Co., 1856.

Children B2665

Stories for children about Jadwiga and Jan Sobieski, in a work said to be a compilation and translation "from the French of N.-A. de Salvandy, the Countess Dohojowska, Olympia Chodzowska, and other sources."

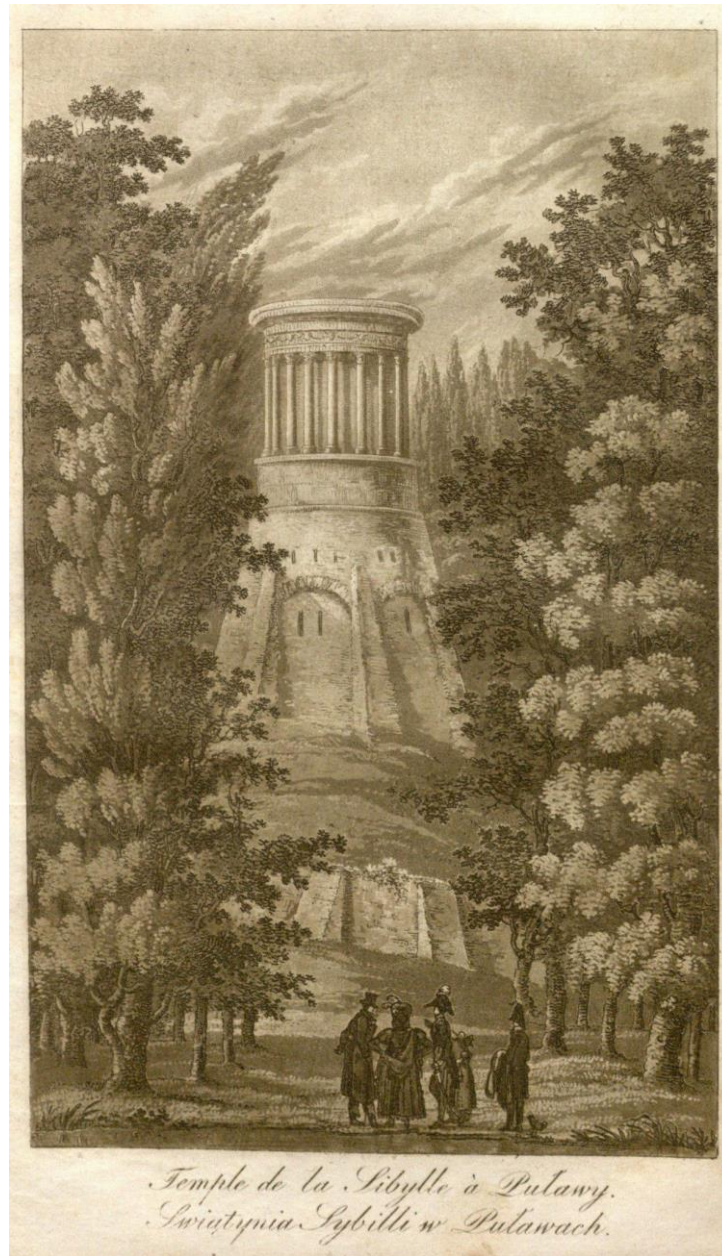
Education in Poland has ancient traditions. Formal schooling for the priesthood began in the first cathedral schools established in the 12th century. In 1364 Kazimierz the Great founded the University of Kraków, 2d oldest university in Central and Eastern Europe. In the 16th century, Poland's greatest political thinker, Frycz Modrzewski, considered teaching the most honorable of all the professions. The most important date for education in Poland is 1773: in that year the world's first ministry of education was founded, when the Sejm established the Commission of National Education. The aim of the Commission was to "free instruction from

metaphysics and scholasticism". Mathematics and the natural sciences were brought to the fore, and "education was integrated with the life of the country, its culture and history". (from *Poland: a handbook*, 1974)

After the partitions, the partitioning powers attempted to russify and germanize the schools and the educational achievements of the Enlightenment experienced a setback. The volume displayed, with Russian and Polish on facing pages, is the *Project for the New Regulation of Schools in the Vilna University Educational District*.

Prince Adam Czartoryski was Curator for the district and a member of the Council for School Affairs in the Russian Ministry of Education. He had submitted to the Council "Principles of Public Education in the Russian Empire", drawn up by Hieronym Strojanowski, Rector of the University. Modeled on the principles put forth by the Polish Commission on National Education, that document became the basis of the whole Russian school system. It is almost certain that Strojanowski is the author of our volume and it was based on the above "Principles".





NOW VOYAGER

Józef Wawrzyniec Krasinski (1783-1845): *Guide du voyageur en Pologne et dans la République de Cracovie.* Warsaw: chez N. Glücksberg, 1820. C6510

Krasinski was writer and diarist, senator, author of comedies and opera libretti, freemason, warrior in the Polish army, and as of 1816, director of the Warsaw Theater and ultimately Knight of the Order of Saint Stanislaus.

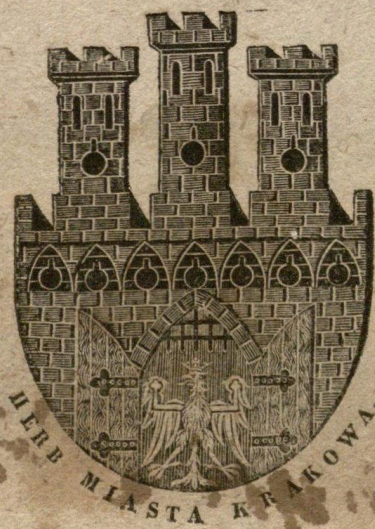
K r a k ó w

I JEGO

OKOLICE,

OPISAŁ HISTORYCZNIE

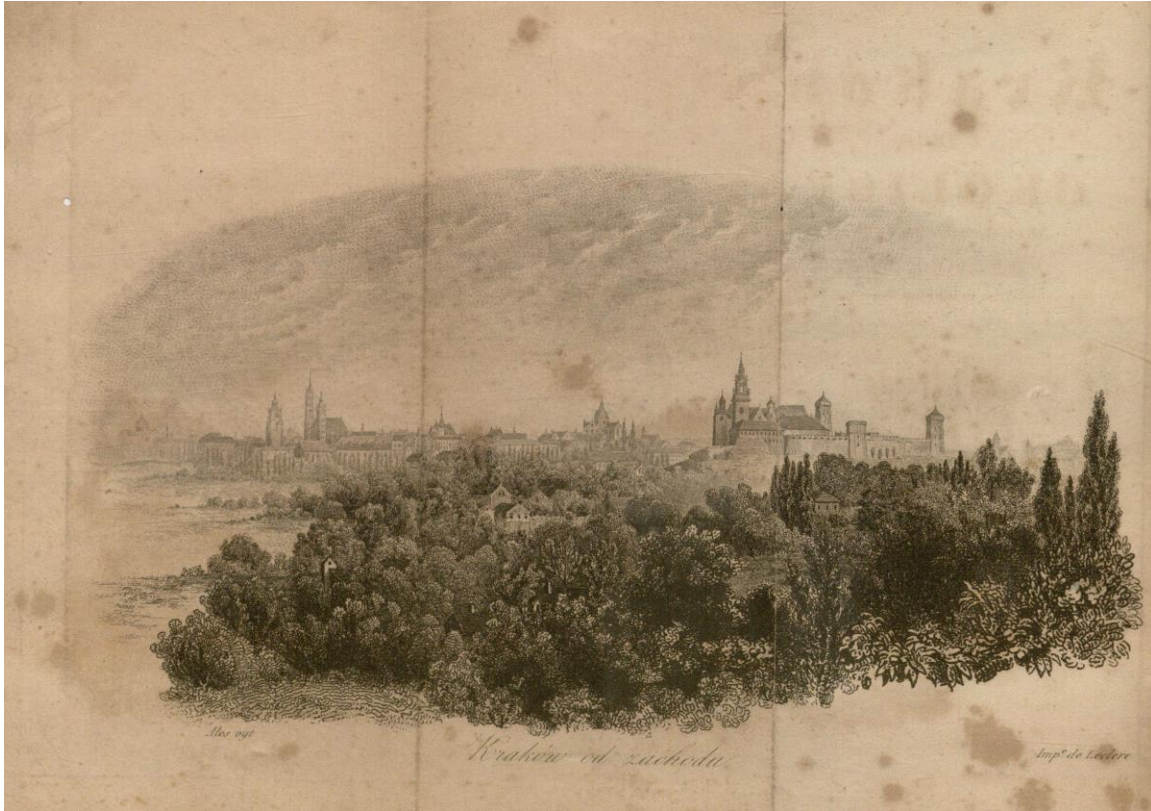
Ambroży Grabowski.



W KRAKOWIE

NAKLAD I DRUK JÓZEFA CZECHA.

—
1856.



Ambroży Grabowski (1782-1868): *Kraków I jego okolice, opisał historycznie.* W Krakowie: Nakład I druk Józefa Czecha, 1836. C7875

Autodidact Grabowski was historian, bookseller, collector, archaeologist and antiquarian. His historical view of the city of Kraków was first published in 1822, just one of many productions, often illustrated, of this scholar of the oldest monuments of Kraków and of Polish folk customs.





POLOGNE

POLAND

POLEN



IMP FIRMIN DIDOT et C^{ie} PARIS

Durin lith

POLAND: 19TH CENTURY

5 4 1 3 2 6

7 10 8 11 9

1. **PEASANT FROM THE VICINITY OF KRAKÓW**
2. **YOUNG WOMAN FROM THE VICINITY OF KRAKÓW**
3. **FARM BOY FROM THE VICINITY OF KRAKÓW**
4. **SERVANT FROM KRAKÓW**
5. **PEASANT IN WORK CLOTHES**
6. **PEASANT FROM SAMOGITIE**
7. **LITHUANIAN PEASANT**
8. **UKRAINIAN PEASANTS**
9. **COSSACKS FROM THE UKRAINE**

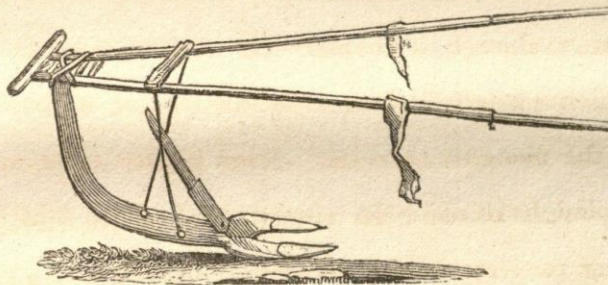




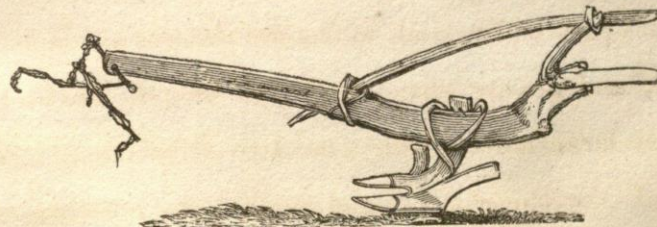
Russian Plough, at Novogorod.



Russian Harrow.



Russian Plough.



Lithuanian Plough.



R. Johnston, del.

Common Plough in Poland.

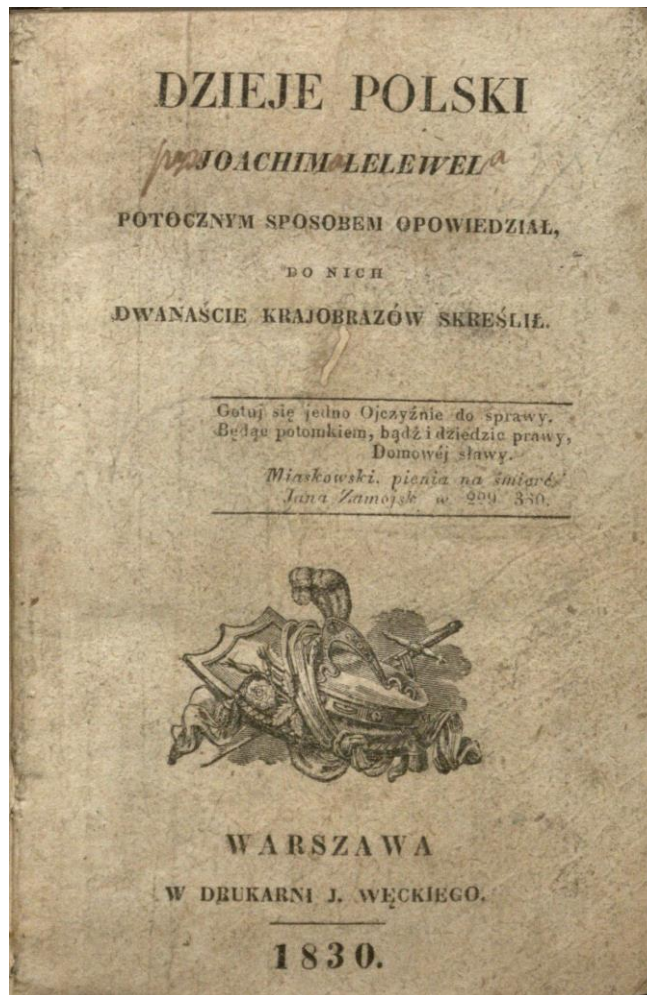
BREADBASKET OF EUROPE

Robert Johnston (1783-1839): *Travels through part of the Russian empire and the country of Poland.* London: Printed for J.J. Stockdale, 1815. E241

Chapters 11 and 12 of Johnston's *Travels* are concerned with Poland. Johnston reflects on everything from the devastation of the city of Warsaw to howling wolves in the deep forests, and the state of agriculture. He says, "In no country have we seen a richer soil, and more susceptible of agriculture, than in Poland. Every acre ... is capable of great improvement, and the country at large might become the granary of the North of Europe."

Until 1945, Poland was primarily an agricultural country, but today a much higher percentage of Poland's labor force is employed in non-agricultural industries and services; agriculture has not lost its importance, for Poland's natural features and climate are conducive to farming, but industry has greatly reduced its share in the national income and employment figures since the institution of agrarian reforms after World War II.





MOST EMINENT POLISH HISTORIAN

Joachim Lelewel (1786-1861): *Dzieje Polski*. Warszawa: w Drukarni J. Węckiego, 1830. B11651

Lelewel is said to be the most renowned Polish historian of all times. He was a Professor of bibliography at the University of Warsaw, and of World History at the University of Wilno, where he was a foremost representative of the National Government during the November Insurrection of 1830-1831. The uprising was crushed and Lelewel joined the exodus known as the Great Migration. In addition to his work as teacher and researcher in Polish and world history, he authored innovative studies in numismatics and geography. He is best known, however, for his work in historical methodology and was the first to apply an interdisciplinary approach to the study of history. This is the first edition of his history of Poland as told by an uncle to his nephews.



JEWS AND THE KALISZ PRIVILEGE OF 1264

John Thomas James (1786-1828): *Journal of a tour in Germany, Sweden, Russia, Poland, during the years 1813 and 1814.* 2d edition. London: John Murray, 1817. 2 volumes. Vol. 2. C3658

In his *Journal* James records his impressions of a journey through Volhynia and Galicia. On the left is an aquatint of the courtyard of the Jagiellonian University in Kraków.

The text to the right is an account of Polish Jews. In 1264 Jews were given full legal protection by the Kalisz Privilege issued by Prince Bolesław Pobożny, the Pious. Jews had begun to settle in Poland in the latter half of the 12th century, and before the Kalisz Privilege they enjoyed the protection of the ruling princes as *servi camerae*. They specialized largely in moneylending and minting. The Counter-Reformation and the ousting of the Socinians notwithstanding, Poland achieved a degree of religious tolerance unmatched in the rest of Europe. The Kalisz Privilege, the first of its kind in Christian history, served as the basis for existence of the Jewish community in Poland for many centuries.



POLOGNE

POLAND

POLEN



IMP. FIRMIN DIDOT et C^{ie} PARIS

Durin lith.

POLAND: 19TH CENTURY

1 4 5 2 3 8 9 10

7 6 11 12 13

1. **JEW RETURNING FROM THE SYNAGOGUE**
- 2, 3. **JEWISH WOMAN AND CHILD**
4. **JEWISH CARRIAGE DRIVER**
5. **PEASANT FROM THE VICINITY OF LUBLIN**
6. **LITHUANIAN PEASANT**
7. **PEASANT FROM SAMOGITIE**
8. **POULTRY MERCHANT**
- 9, 10. **WOOD CHOPPER AND WOODCUTTER**
11. **ONION MERCHANT**
12. **LAWYER**
13. **DAIRYMAID**



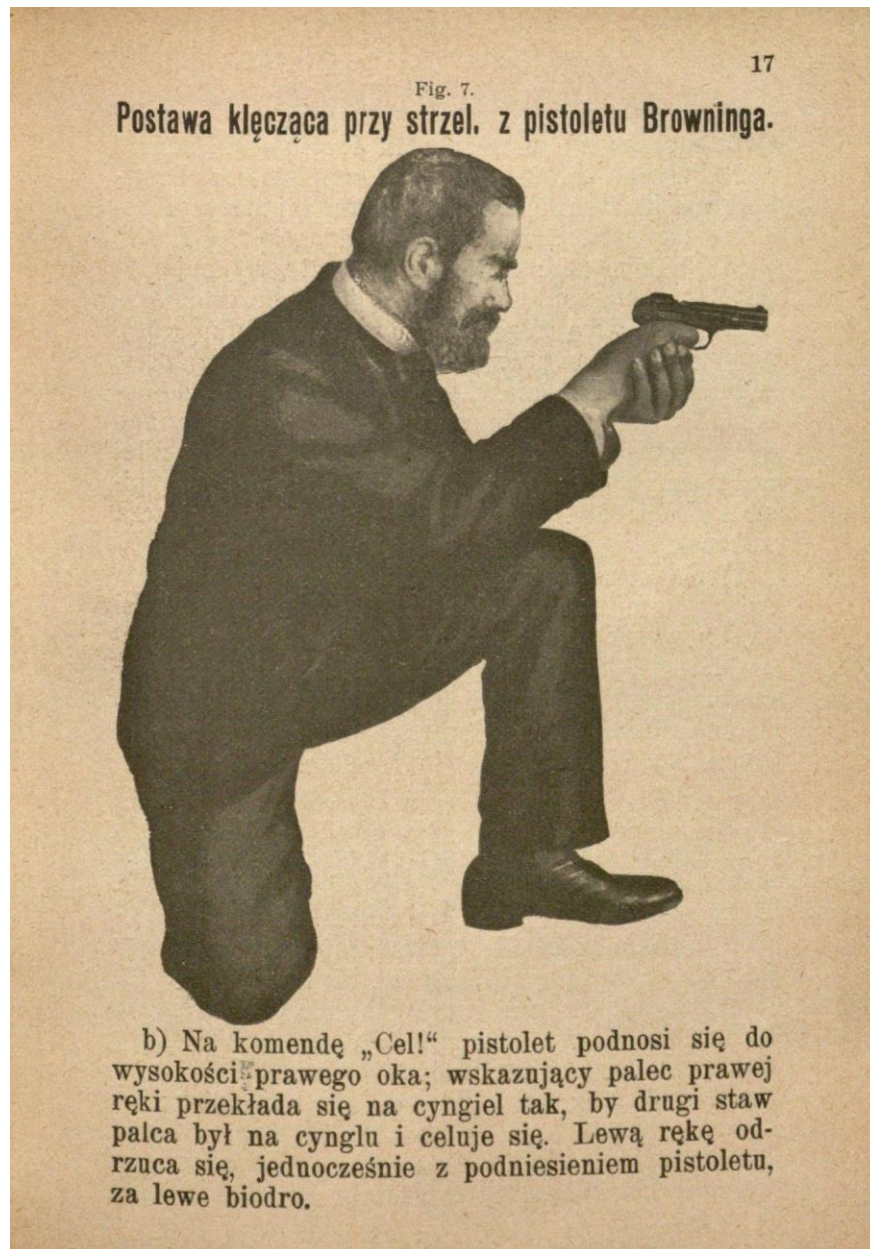


SOCIALISM SZCHMOSOLISM

Stanisław Szpotański (born 1880): *Początki Polskiego Socjalizmu.*
Warszawa : Skład Główny w Księgarni Naukowej, 1907. B4849 item 1

The Polish Socialist Party (Polska Partia Socjalistyczna = PPS) was founded in 1892. Jozef Piłsudski was one of its prominent leaders. The PPS was not at all a homogeneous body and some of its leaders felt that thoughts of Polish national liberation were out of place at that point in time; the first consideration was the construction of a socialist system that would come about only after the international revolution, and as one of its results. Once socialism was victorious on an international scale, the question of Polish nationalism would solve itself. Thus to this group a nationalistic platform was a contradiction of socialist principles. Piłsudski had other ideas.





PIŁSUDSKI AND THE PIŁSUDSKI BRIGADES

(PPS) Polska Partya Socjalistyczna, Frakcja Rewolucyjna:

Kommandy i musztra. Warszawa: Wydawnictwo Wydziału Bojowego,
1907.

B4855

One of a collection of thirteen pamphlets on military commands and muster prepared as a manual for the Piłsudski Brigades.

Jozef Piłsudski (1867-1935) was one of Poland's greatest statesmen. He joined the PPS in 1894 and began publication of the secret party organ *Robotnik*. At that time he was one of those party members who felt that national emancipation should go hand in hand with socialist aims. He organized the Polish Legions which fought on the side of the Central Powers against Russia in World War I. However, he refused to fight any longer when it was clear that Germany would not allow a truly independent Polish government; after imprisonment in Germany he returned home to become Head of State, 1918-1922.

Poland reappeared on the map, after 125 years, on 11 November 1918. The Versailles Treaty of 1919 re-established the Polish-German frontier; Piłsudski established the Polish-Soviet frontier after defeating the Red Armies in late summer, 1920. He retired from public life in 1923, but fearing that political instability endangered Poland, he stages a *coup d'état* in 1926 and developed an authoritarian government. He died in 1935, while World War II threatened, the greatest challenge to Polish nationalism yet to come.



THE POLISH QUESTION

A NOTE ON THE JOINT
PROTECTORATE OF THE
WESTERN POWERS AND
RUSSIA

BY
JOSEPH CONRAD

LONDON : PRIVATELY PRINTED BY CLEMENT SHORTER
MARCH 1919

“BETWEEN POLONISM AND SLAVONISM ... INCOMPATIBILITY”

Józef Teodor Konrad Korzeniowski , i.e Joseph Conrad (1857-1924): *The Polish question: a note on the joint protectorate of the Western Powers and Russia.* London: Privately printed by Clement Shorter, March, 1919. D2750

“Polonism ... having been a factor in the history of Europe and having proved its vitality under oppression, has established its right to live. That spirit, despised and hated by Germany and incompatible with Slavonism [i.e. Russian Pan-Slavism] because of moral differences, cannot avoid being (i.e., its renewed assertion) a subject of dislike and mistrust.”

These words of Korzenowski, better known as Joseph Conrad, are from his political essay written in 1916. Only twenty-five copies of this pamphlet were printed, all on handmade paper.



Пролетарі всіх Країн об'єднайтеся!

**НАЙМИТ ПЕТЛЮРА ПРОДАВ УК-
РАЇНУ ПОЛЬСЬКИМ ПАНАМ!**



**ПАНИ СПАЛИЛИ І ПОГРАБУВАЛИ УКРАЇНУ-
СМЕРТЬ ПАНАМ І ПЕТЛЮРОВЦЯМ!**

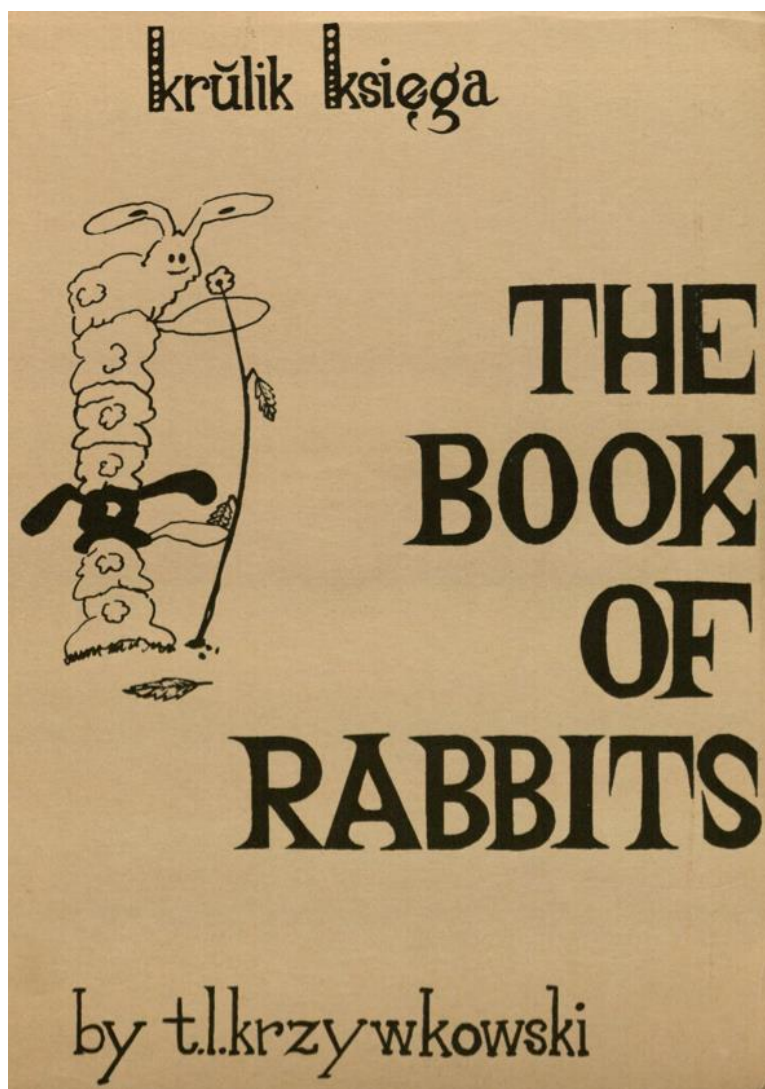
ANTI-POLISH POSTER

Москва: Публичная Библиотека: *Posters of the Russian Revolution, 1917-1929*, from the Lenin Library, Moscow. New York: Grove Press, 1967. *J14, no. 17*

The original of this facsimile poster was published in 1920 by the Kiev Branch of the All-Ukrainian Publishing House, artist unknown. Translation: "The mercenary Petilura has sold out Ukraine to the Polish landed gentry. The Polish nobles have burned and sacked the Ukraine. Death to the Polish nobles and to Petliura's followers!"

Jozef Piłsudski had expanded Poland's eastern frontiers after the Polish-Soviet War (1919-1920), an action resulting in the incorporation of several million Ukrainians and White Russians into Poland. Simon V. Petliura (1879-1926) was a Ukrainian nationalist leader who joined the Polish forces under Piłsudski's command.





CLEVELAND DESPERADO

Tom L. Kryss (born 1948): *Krülik księga* = *The book of rabbits*.
Cleveland, Ohio: Ayizan Press, 1970. 1 of 700 copies printed. C9650

Anti-establishment writer Tom L. Kryss (a.k.a. The desperado from Cleveland) may or may not really be a Polish-American who changed his name from Tomasz L. Krzywkowski and wrote a Polish-American book about rabbits. Images for all ages.

THE SCIENCES IN POLAND

The books here displayed scarcely suggest the considerable scientific accomplishments of Poland during her thousand-year history. Beginning as early as the 13th century her scientific output has been great, but for various reasons that contribution has been little known to the rest of the world.

This department's lack of Polonica in the sciences reflects that situation (one exception is the good number of Polish offprints in the Sir Gavin De Beer collection of embryology and systematic zoology); in addition, we leave the buying of books in the physical sciences to the Linda Hall Library in Kansas City, Missouri, and in the history of medicine, with the exception of medical botany, to Kansas University's Clendening Medical Library in Kansas City, Kansas.

Fortunately we can display works by Copernicus and Skłodowska-Curie, two of the greatest scientists of all time and all places, items we acquired in connections other than our interest in either Poland or Science. The works you see here are not without interest, however, and are further evidence of the fact that there are "Polonica" to be found in a great many of the collections housed here.



RECHERCHES
SUR LES
SUBSTANCES RADIOACTIVES.

THÈSE PRÉSENTÉE A LA FACULTÉ DES SCIENCES DE PARIS
POUR OBTENIR LE GRADE DE DOCTEUR ÈS SCIENCES PHYSIQUES;

PAR
M^{me} SKŁODOWSKA CURIE.

DEUXIÈME ÉDITION, REVUE ET CORRIGÉE.



PARIS,
GAUTHIER-VILLARS, IMPRIMEUR-LIBRAIRE
DU BUREAU DES LONGITUDES, DE L'ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE,
Quai des Grands-Augustins, 55.

1904

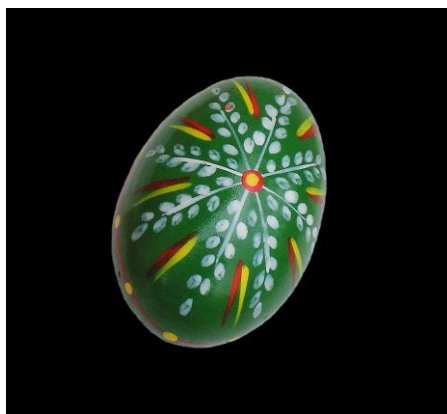
FIRST DOUBLE-WINNER OF THE NOBEL PRIZE; or, YELLOWCAKE FOR HER BIRTHDAY.

Marie Skłodowska-Curie (1867-1934): *Recherches sur les substances radioactives*. Deuxième édition, revue et corrigée. Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1904. D2048

Chemist and physicist Madame Curie was the most distinguished Polish scientist of the modern era and arguably the greatest female scientist in history. This work on radioactivity is the second edition of the published form of her doctoral dissertation at the Sorbonne in 1903.

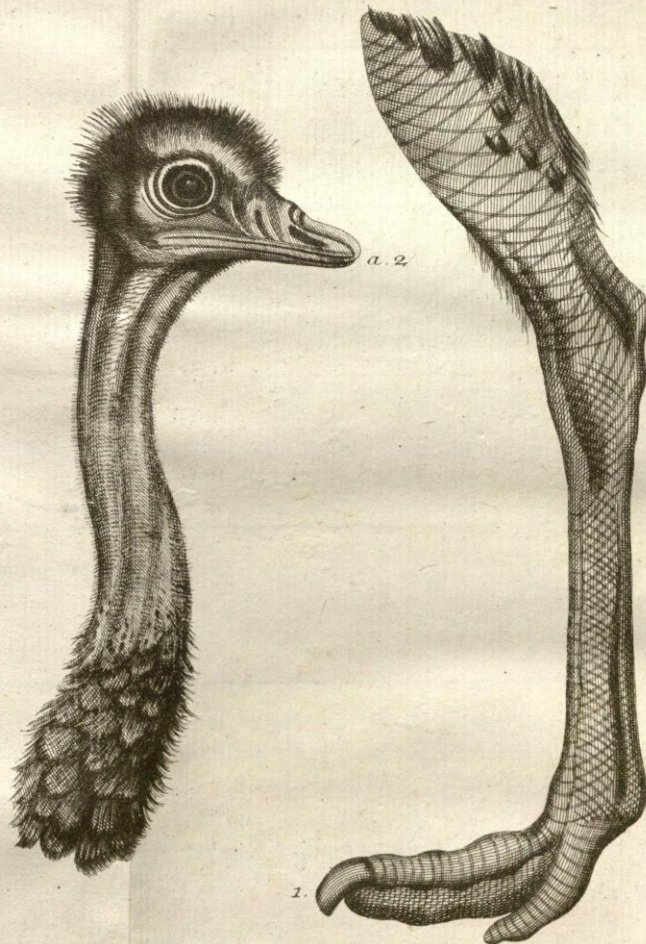
Her teacher and friend Henry Becquerel had discovered the radioactivity of uranium compounds; she was to find that radiation was characteristic of elements, not of chemical compounds. Later, working with her husband Pierre Curie she discovered in uranium ore, in a mineral called pitchblende (a.k.a. yellowcake) two new radioactive elements, polonium (named in honor of her native land) and radium. The Sorbonne dissertation was her report of the further confirmation of her evidence and determination of the atomic weight of radium: Ra 225.93, the final product of four years' work.

Marie Skłodowska's interest in science was stimulated by her father, a professor of physics in Warsaw. She left for Paris and the Sorbonne in 1891 and married Pierre Curie in 1895. For their discoveries, the Curies and Becquerel were jointly awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1903. Marie went on to receive a second Nobel in 1911, this time for chemistry, for isolating pure radium. She kept close ties with her homeland and on a visit to Warsaw in 1921 established the Curie Institute for Radioactive Research.



STRUTIO-CAMELUS.

Tab. I.



D. J. Gr. del.

YET ANOTHER STRAUSS WALTZ

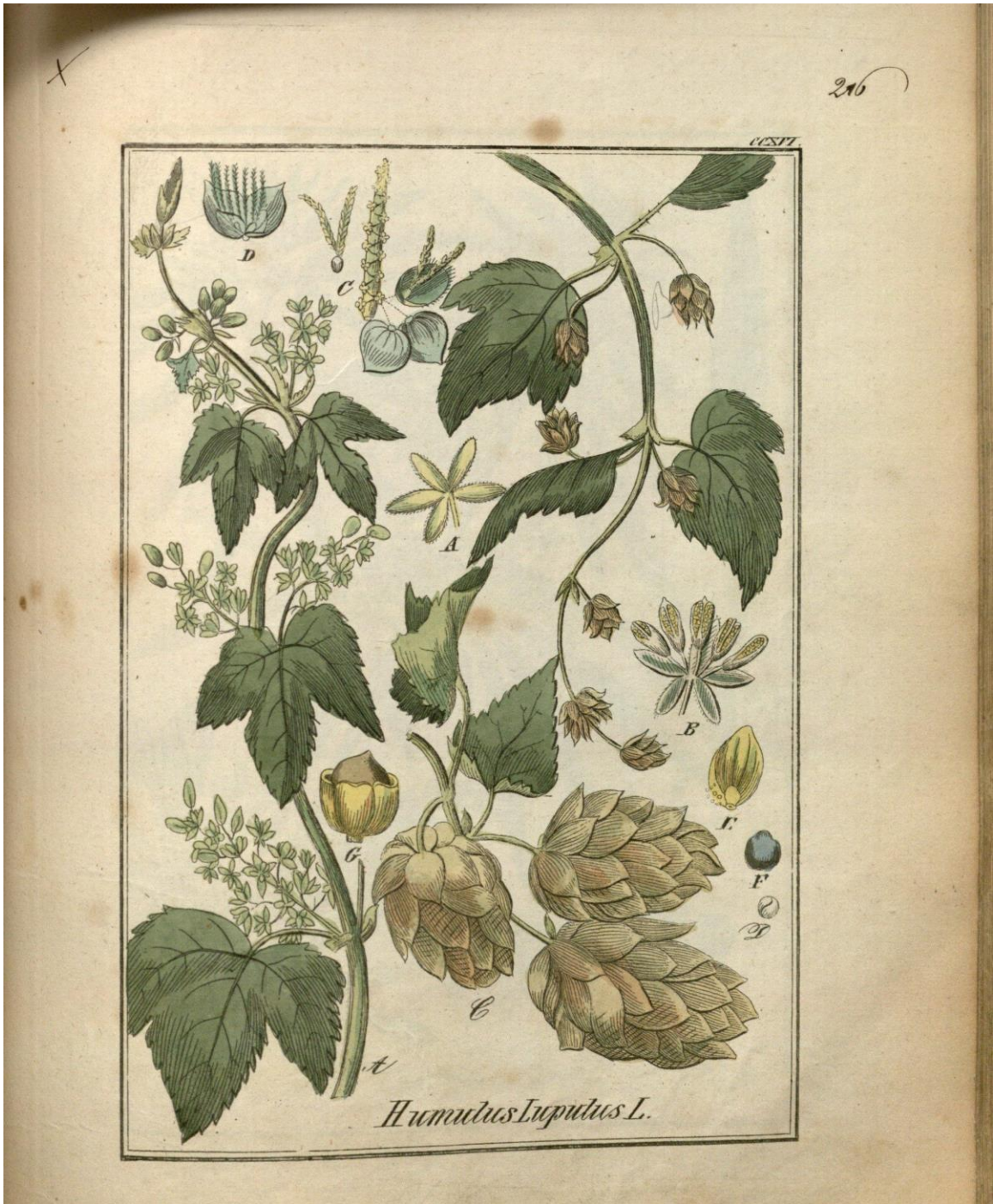
Jacob Theodor Klein (1685-1759): *Stemmata avium*. Lipsiae: apud Adam. Henr. Holle, 1759. 2 volumes. Vol. 1. *Ellis Aves D557*

The German for ostrich is Der Strauss!

The great 18th century Swedish naturalist and father of modern taxonomy, Carl Linnaeus, invented an artificial system of classification of plants and animals. Whereas a natural system is based on a maximum correlation of attributes, an artificial one considers only one or a few characteristics; for instance, a field guide in which flowers are arranged by color is utilizing an artificial system and evolutionary relationships are not considered. Artificial systems, arbitrary but practical, had been convenient for the enormous task facing 18th century naturalists, who were swamped by the rapid increase in plant and animal discoveries by the great explorers.

Klein, town clerk of Gdańsk, published this general survey of birds arranged according to an artificial, numerical system based on the differences in their heads, tongues, and feet. It includes a Polish-Latin, Latin-Polish dictionary of names. It was the opinion of at least one ornithological bibliographer that Klein's treatises "are just as dry as the birds he preserved by 'drying'", but "possess the advantage ... of being illustrated by fairly good plates".





SIMPLES SZYMON

Eduard Winkler (1799-1862): *Flora lekarska*. Przekład z niemieckiego S. Pisulewskiego. Warszawa: nakładem S.H. Merzbacha, 1852. C6666

Every exhibition should have a botany book or two in it, no matter what the subject of the exhibition. This translation into Polish is by Szymon Pisulewski (1808-1859), author of a number of botanical and zoological works in his own right.

The poor physical condition of Eduard Winkler's book of "simples", or medicinal plants, almost renders it unfit for display, but despite the large collection of botanical books in the Department of Special Collections, spanning five centuries, this is one of only a few with a Polish imprint, and it does serve to illustrate the fate of many a field guide to plants (or birds, or insects, or herpetofauna) although in this day and age publishers make sturdier bindings for such often roughly used tomes.

The Slavic root *lek* of the title is said to be related etymologically to the English *leech* with all of its medical connotations.



4-7-50
A NEW LIGHT
OF
ALCHYMIE:

Taken out of the fountaine of
NATURE, and Manuall
Experience.

To which is added a TREATISE of
SVLPHVR:

Written by *Micheel Sandivogius*:

i.e. Anagram matically,

DIVI LESCHI GENUS AMO.

Also Nine Books *Of the Nature of Things*,

Written by *PARACELSUS*, viz.

Of the { *Generations* } { *Renewing* }
 { *Growthes* } { *Transmutation* } of Naturall things.
 { *Conservations* } { *Separation* }
 { *Life : Death* } { *Signatures* }

Also a Chymicall Dictionary explaining hard places
and words met withall in the writings of *Paracelsus*,
and other obscure Authors.

All which are faithfully translated out of the
Latin into the *English* tongue,

By *J. F. M. D.*

London, Printed by *Richard Cotes*, for *Thomas Williams*, at the
Bible in Little Britain, 1650.

SULPHUR THREADS AMONG THE GOLD

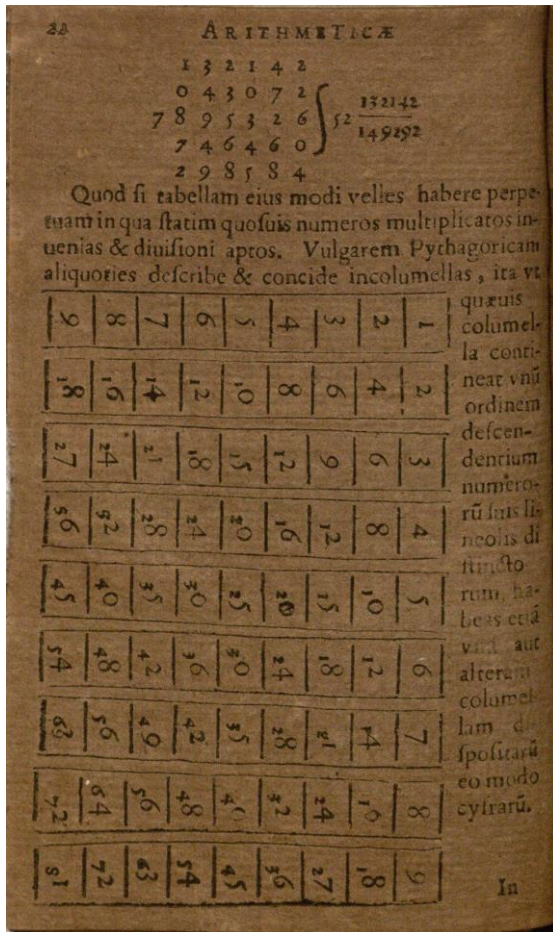
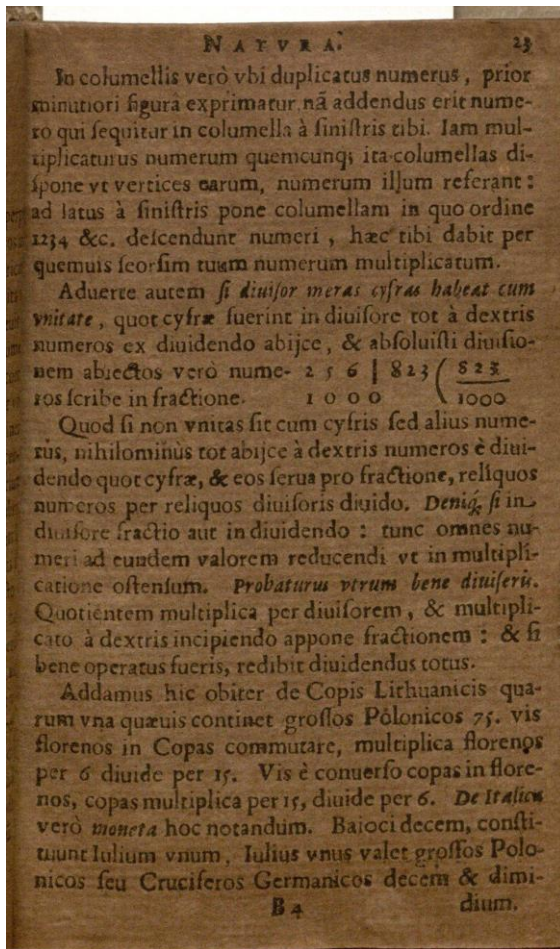
Michał Sędziwoj (1566-1646): *A new light of alchymie*. London: Printed by Richard Cotes, for Thomas Williams, 1650. B1843

Better known as Sendivogius, this most famous of Polish alchemists first published his *Novum lumen chymicum* in Prague, in 1604. The work shown here in English translation, was sixteen years ahead of Francis Bacon's *Novum organum*.

Oddly enough for an alchemist, Sendivogius asserted that experiment was the only teacher of truth; he was also the first person in the history of chemistry to note that oxygen existed in the air and was 'the food of life'. He frequently cited Paracelsus, whose theories on the use of medical substances and mineral baths for the treatment of disease were very popular in Poland.

TO THE MOON ALEX: on the darker side of this mysterious science was the Polish nobleman and sorcerer Alex Twardowski, the "Polish Faust" who is said to have sold his soul to the devil in exchange for alchemical powers; legend has it that through his last-minute repentance and invocation of the Virgin Mary, he escaped hell but is spending eternity on the dark side of the moon.





ADDITION WITH ADALBERT

Adalbert Tylkowski (1625-1695). *Arithmetica curiosa.* Cracoviae: apud Stanislaum Piotrkowczyk, 1668. *Summerfield A1237*

Tylkowski was an itinerant professor of mathematics, philosophy, and theology who wrote a series of introductory texts on geometry, meteorology and arithmetic. This is a very rare little volume.

pag. 31.



Equisetum granulosum,
sub aquis repens.

POLISH POLISH POTS

Georg Andrea Hellwing (1666-1748): *Flora Quasimodogenita; sive, Enumeratio aliquot plantarum indegenarum in Prussia.* Gedani: imprimebat Joannes Daniel Stollius, 1712. *C11188 item 2*

Every exhibition of books should have a botany book in it, no matter what the larger subject. In this instance we show the “living fossil” *Equisetum* from Hellwing’s *Flora*. This is the only living genus from the family Equisitaceae, a group of vascular plants that reproduces by spores rather than seeds. As a class, the Equisetopsida dominated late Paleozoic forests for millions of years, and there are numerous species of the genus alive today.

On family expeditions into the wilds when I was young, we were all delighted when we found a crop of *Equisetum* near our camp. The scouring rush, known in German as “Zinnkraut”, or tin-plant, was a source of fascination to me as I pulled the sections apart and reattached them to a different node on a different plant of the same species. And because the stems are coated with silicates, they make for great pot scrubbers in the absence of steel wool. The Japanese find them superior to any sand-paper for the final polishing of wooden objects.

The botanical bibliographies call this volume “an early German regional flora”. Indeed Hellwing was a German clergyman in the ‘regional’ Prussian town of Angerburg, now Wegorzewo in NE Poland; his flora was printed in the Polish city of Gdańsk, of shipyard fame, and birthplace in 1980, the year following the first incarnation of this exhibition, of the independent trade union **Solidarność**.



OMNIVORE.

1.



2.



1. Kruk właściwy.

Corvus corax.

2. Kruk wrona.

Corvus cornix.

POLISH EGG-ZIBIT

Władysław Taczanowski (1819-1890): *Oologia ptaków polskich*.
Warszawa: w Drukarni Gazety Polskiej, 1862. 2 volumes . Vol. 2: Atlas.
W Lit. M. Fajansa. *Ellis Aves C1090*

Green eggs, hold the ham.

Our two ornithological volumes exhibited are from the Ellis Collection of natural history consisting of some 15,000 volumes, about 5,000 of which, plus a large number of manuscripts, original drawings and other miscellanea, are concerned with ornithology. The Ellis collection came to Kansas in 1945 through the generosity of the collector Ralph N. Ellis, Jr. (1908-1945); this material formed the nucleus of the Department of Special Collections, established in 1953.

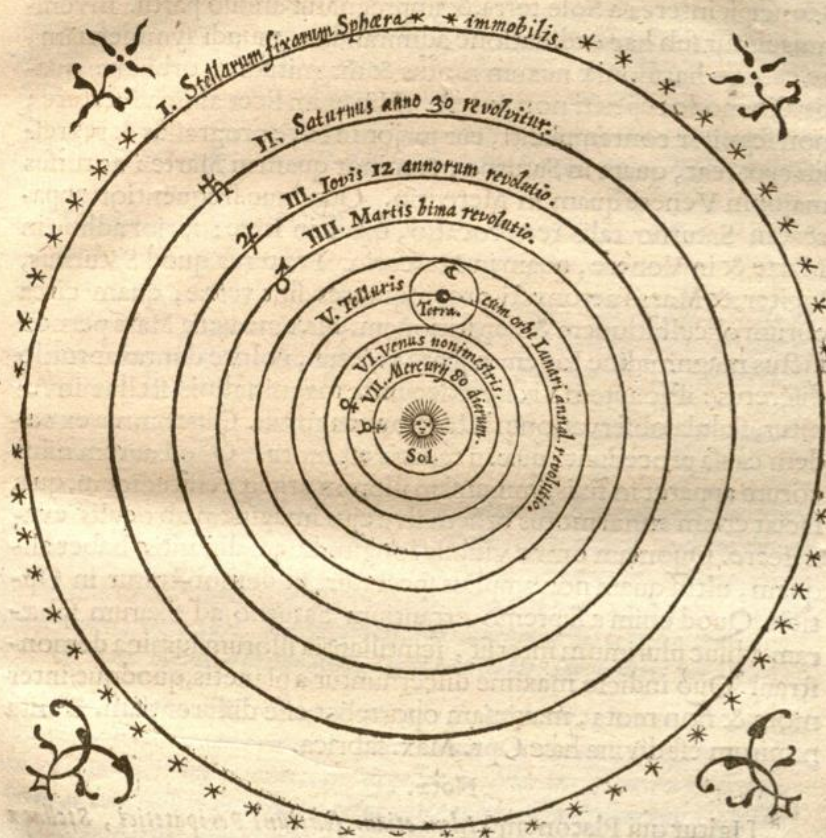
The author of this volume on the eggs of Polish birds was Director of the Zoological Museum at the University of Warsaw. He is best known for an important monograph *Ornithologie du Perou*, 1884-1886 in 4 volumes, based on observations of Polish naturalists Constantin Jelski (1837-1896) and Jan Sztolcman (1854-1928).



REVOLUTIONVM LIB. I.

22

30 anno suum complet circuitum. Post hunc Iupiter duodecennali
revolutione mobilis. Deinde Mars, qui biennio circuit. Quantum
in ordine annua revolutio locum obtinet, in quo terram cum orbe



lunari tanquam epicyclo contineri diximus. Quinto loco Venus
nono mense reducitur. Sextum denique locum Mercurius tenet,
octuaginta dierum spacio circumcurrens. In medio vero omnium
residet Sol. Quis enim in hoc pulcherrimo templo lampadem hanc
in alio vel meliori loco poneret, quam unde totum simul possit il-
luminare? Siquidem non inepte quidam lucernam mundi, alij men-
tem, alij rectorem vocant. Trimesgistus *visibilem Deum*, Sophoclis
Electra *intuentem omnia*. Ita profecto tanquam in solio regali Sol
residens

*Solis nom. n. a.
scu attributa.*

“COPERNICUS IS A FOOL”-- Martin Luther

Nicolaus Copernicus (1473-1543): *Astronomia instavrata*.

Amstelrodami: excudebat Wilhelmus Iansonius, 1617.

Summerfield C406

Miłota Kopernik, generally better known by his Latin name Copernicus, turned the medieval world inside out with a theory that debunked the notion that Earth was the center of the universe. The Copernican heliocentric concept was truly revolutionary (no pun intended) and laid the foundation for an upheaval in all areas of human thought. It is said that the first printed copy of *De revolutionibus orbium coelestium* was presented to the dying author on his deathbed in 1493. Four years earlier Martin Luther had called the man a fool; even after the volume saw the light (no pun intended) Luther did not read it and mistakenly believed that Copernicus denied the moon's motion. Still others rejected the theory because they *were* acquainted with it and couldn't reconcile the principles of the system with the literal interpretation of the Bible.

Barbara Bienkowska of the University of Warsaw has noted that, "The finest traditions of the controversy with and for heliocentrism are represented ... by the most famous school of old Poland – the Cracow Academy ... ; On the other hand the Cracow Academy hung on longest to the geocentric theory ... and was the last of all Polish schools to recognize the heliocentric theory. This is one of the eloquent proofs that a sincere and real cult of Copernicus as a great scholar and illustrious student of the Cracow Academy could be accompanied by a slashing criticism of his theory in the minds of Polish scholars of that time."

Although in many quarters Copernicanism was heresy during the 16th and 17th centuries, the Protestant countries were safe from the Inquisition and it was in Holland that the third edition of the Copernican opus, displayed here, was published, under the title *Astronomia instavrata*. The folio format of the first two editions was reduced in the third to quarto so that it could be bound with a set of tables previously issued by the editor and thus be a more complete and usable work. Thus three-quarters of a century after its first appearance, the work was still a practical manual for astronomers; even after it was superseded by the works of such greats as Kepler, Galileo and Newton, it was still honored as a classic in the history of science.

ORNITOLOGIA POWSZECHNA

CZYLI

OPISANIE PTAKÓW

WSZYSTKICH CZĘŚCI ŚWIATA

przez

Hr. KONSTANTEGO TYZENHAUZA

CZŁONKA WIELU TOW. UCZONYCH.

Z dodatkiem kilku tablic.

Tom I.



WILNO.

NAKŁADEM AUTORA.

DRUKIEM TEOFILA GLÜCKSBERGA.

1843.



in Cygnago. Banku Pol.

$\frac{1}{2}$ wielkości

M. Zyroniaca. do

Sowa mszarna

(*Strix microphthalmus*)

A COMPANION TO OWLS

Konstanty Tyzenhaus (1786-1853): *Ornithologia powszechna; czyli, Opisanie ptaków wszystkich części świata.* Wilno: nakładem autora. Drukiem Teofila Glücksberga, 1843-1846. 3 volumes. Vol. 1.

Ellis Aves C873

This Polish naturalist was soldier in the Napoleonic wars, count, landowner, painter and above all, ornithologist and member of the Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Nauk in Warsaw, the Warsaw Society of the Friends of Science.

Tyzenhaus attempted with this work to describe the birds of the world. He illustrated Taczanowski's *Oologia ptaków polskich* of 1862, also shown in this exhibition, both works from our Ralph N. Ellis Collection of ornithology and natural history. He collected mammals and bird specimens numbering in the thousands from the areas of present-day Belarus, Lithuania and Ukraine.





MANY A DROP TO DRINK

Wasserbaue im Königreich Galizien. Poland, circa 1823.

MS 113

124 hand-colored maps of planned improvements to the water-ways of the province of Galicia (then in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, now divided between Poland, Ukraine, and Rumania). With texts giving brief histories from circa 1804, projected and fulfilled improvements (under the flap) and statistical tables (shown here, first parts only).



LITERATURE, LANGUAGE AND MUSIC



A NOT SO GRIM REAPER

Jozef Zienkowicz (1808-1870): *Les costumes du peuple Polonais*. A Paris: A la Librairie Polonaise; A Strasbourg: chez l'éditeur; A Leipzig: chez F.A. Brockhaus, 1841. D819

A number of the works on display are a good source for the study of Polish costume: the chromolithographs by Racinet, engraved colored plates by Jacquemin, colored and uncolored plates in the two volumes of Zaydler, and plates in the costume books by Kretschmer and Vecellio.

The colored lithographs of the work shown here, by Zienkowicz, are particularly interesting: *Harvest-home in the environs of Sandomir* illustrates the rich harvest tradition of a country which until recently was primarily agricultural. Poles today celebrate an annual Harvest Festival in early September. In olden days the best girl reaper would bestow on the master of the house the gift of a wreath of wheat and rye adorned with flowers, fruits, and ribbons; feasting and merry-making followed the ceremony. Although folk costumes are not now in general use in Poland and are worn mostly for festivals and national celebrations, Poles in rural areas wear folk dress on church holidays and for family celebrations such as weddings.





CARMEN PATRIUM

Maciej Kazimierz Sarbiewski (1595-1640): *Lyricorum libri IV.*

Antwerpiae: ex officina Plantiniana Balthasaris Moreti, 1632.

Summerfield C384

Sarbiewski has been called “The Christian Horace”. This poet and theoretician of poetry wrote only in Latin, and while studying in Rome was named poet laureate by Pope Urban VIII. He studied also at Wilno and became a professor at that University. Later he served as royal confessor to King Władisław IV Vasa (reigned 1632-1648).

Sarbiewski’s most famous work is the *Lyricorum libri tres*, first published in 1625 and reprinted many times in many languages. Shown here is the Antwerp, Plantin-Moretus edition of 1632. Included in this collection is Sarbiewski’s translation into Latin of the oldest known Polish song, the “Bogurodzica” (*Ad Virginem Matrem quem D. Adalbertus conscripsit*), the manuscript of which dates from the 13th century.

Soldiers’ songs such as this one had the character of national anthems and were the predecessors of the Polish national anthem (official as of 1926) composed in 1797 by Jozef Wybicki for the Polish legions in Italy and popularly known as “Dabrowski’s mazurka”. The “Bogurodzica”, shown here, was sung by the Polish knights during the great battle and victory of Polish-Lithuanian forces over the Teutonic Knights, at Grünwald in 1410.





FISH AND GUESTS

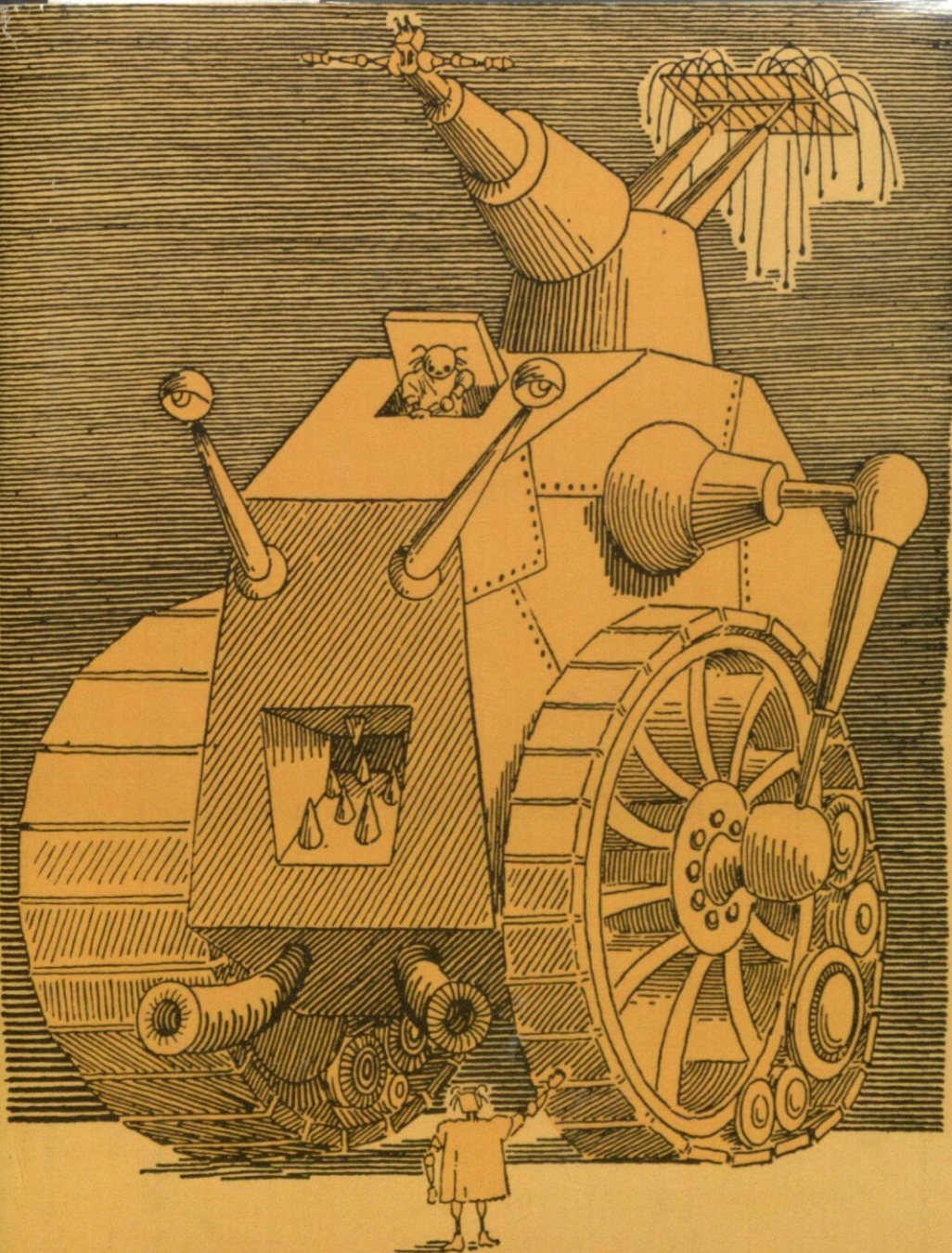
Gabriel François Coyer (1707-1782): *Histoire de Jean Sobieski, roi de Pologne.* A Varsovie et se trouve à Paris: chez Duchesne, 1761.

2 volumes. Vol. 1.

B5213

A story, surely not apocryphal, has it that this Jesuit and French gentleman of letters G.F. Coyer visited Voltaire in the latter's castle at Ferney and had such a pleasant time that he promised to return again for three months *every year* from then on. Voltaire responded that indeed Don Quixote had mistaken inns for castles but here Coyer was mistaking castles for inns.

Coyer authored this history of the life and reign of King Jean III Sobieski of Poland; it was frequently reprinted and was translated into Russian, German, and English.



STANISŁAW LEM
THE CYBERIAD
FABLES FOR THE CYBERNETIC AGE

A CONTINUUM BOOK

TIME IS OF THE ESSENCE

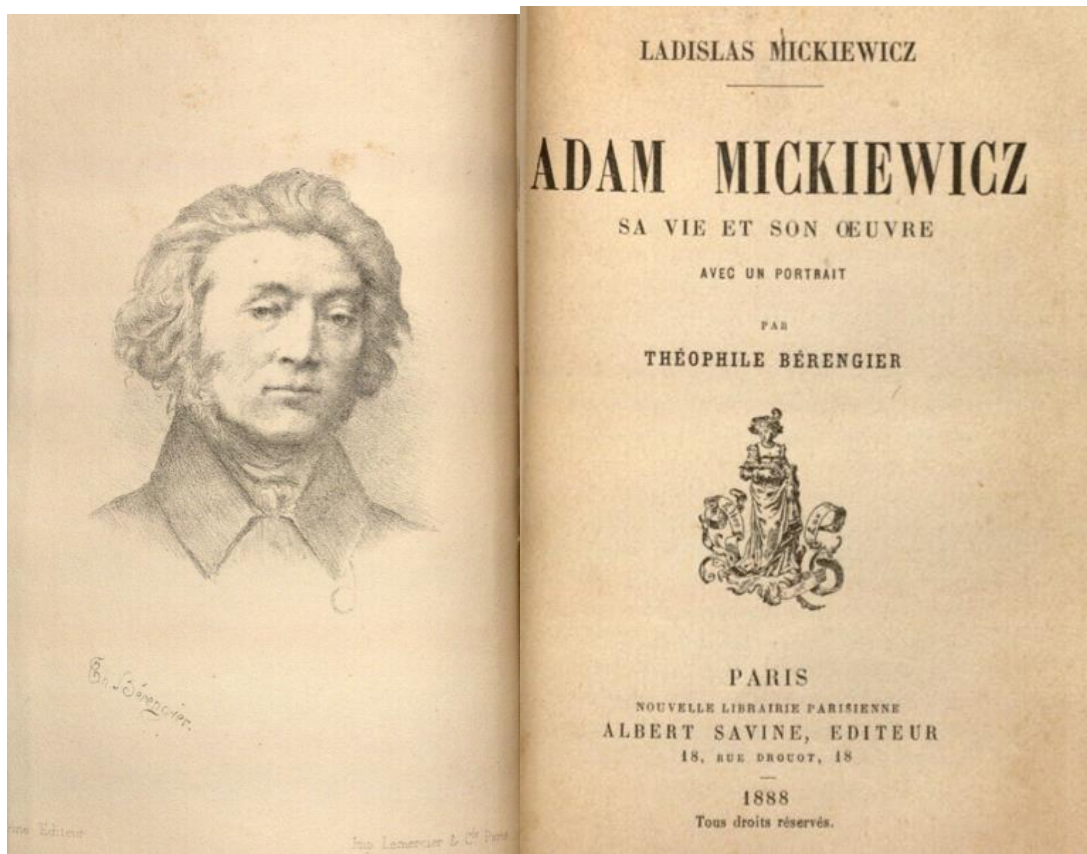
Stanisław Lem (1921-2006): *The cyberiad*, fables for the cybernetic age. Translated from the Polish by Michael Kandel. New York: Seabury Press, 1974. ASF C663

A Newsweek reviewer once called Stanisław Lem “the Pole who may be the greatest living writer of science fiction”. Born in Lwów, Lem started out in medicine but went over to writing SF in 1946. Literary critic, screenwriter, essayist, Lem is a prolific author whose works have been translated into forty-one languages [as of 2014]. The work shown here is a translation of the *Cyberiada*, first published in Kraków in 1967.

The Department of Special Collections is the primary source for KU Libraries’ resources in science fiction; we used to be asked why – both why at the University at all and why in the rare books collections. It is because the Department is concerned with the research collections of the future and with those present and future scholars who will study the 20th as well as earlier centuries; because SF has become a respectable academic subject and is taught by our own respected SF author, James Gunn, now retired; and because a former student, Larry Friesen, now a lunar geologist, helped give the collection a start back in the 60s and supported it for years.

Largely due to Jim Gunn’s efforts for many decades we have been able to add substantially to the growing body of hardbacks, paperbacks, magazines and manuscripts, the common stuff as well as the ephemeral and the unique. The future came quickly and the collection is being used well into the third millennium: in the fall of 2014 a course is being offered by the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures in the Science Fiction writers of Russia and Eastern Europe.





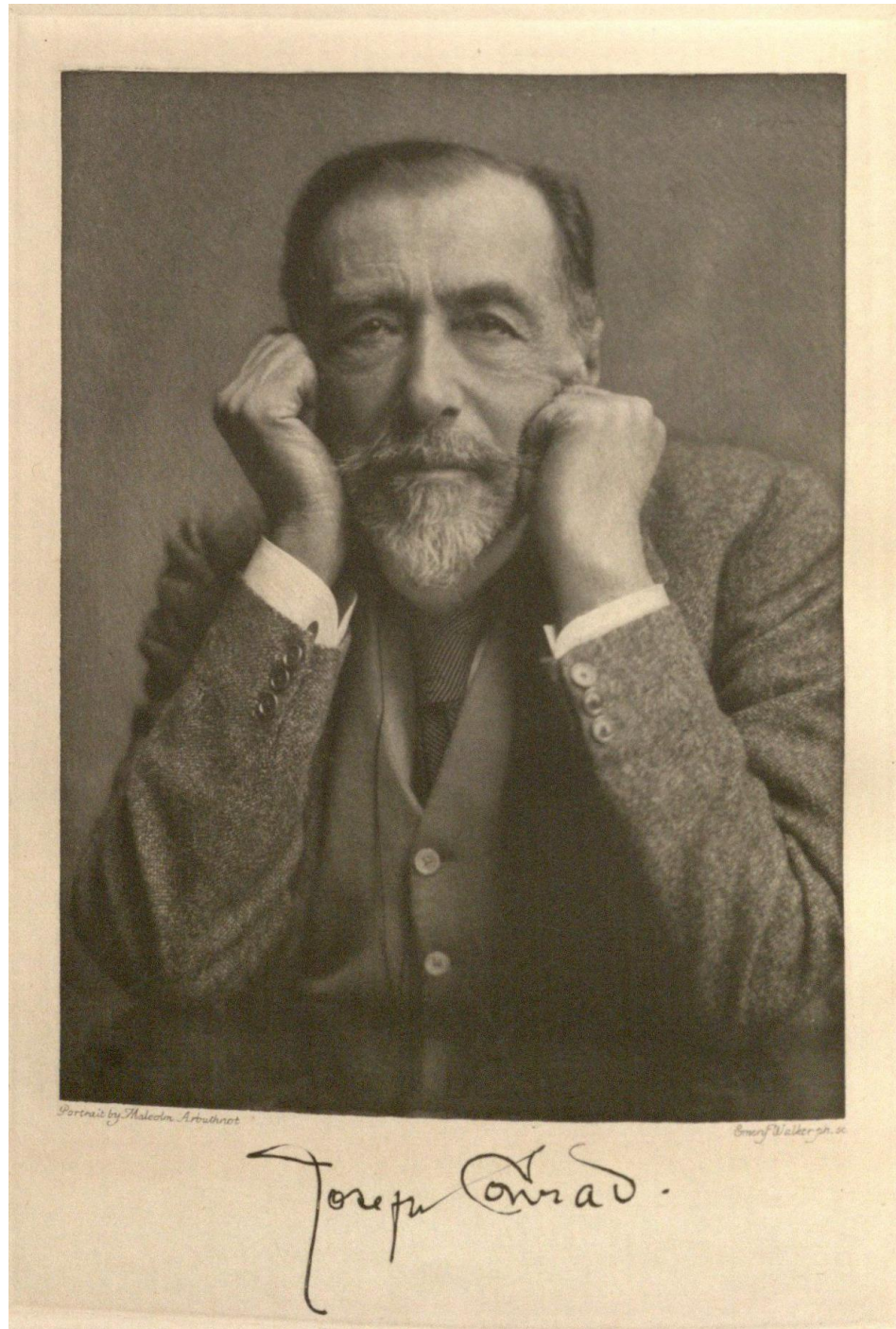
ADAM AND THE FORBIDDEN FRUIT OF PATRIOTISM

Władisław Mickiewicz (1838-1926): *Adam Mickiewicz: sa vie et son oeuvre*, 2nd ed. Paris: Albert Savine, 1888. B4985

Adam Mickiewicz (1798-1855) was Poland's greatest poet and a major representative of Polish and European Romanticism. While still a student at Wilno University he was arrested for pro-Polish activities and the funding of the patriotic Society of Philomaths, for which he was deported to Russia, never to be allowed to return to Poland.

He then travelled through the rest of Europe and was briefly professor of Slavic languages at the Sorbonne, Paris. He spread the ideas of popular revolt wherever he went. During the "Springtime of Nations", the period of European revolutions, 1846-1849, he organized a Polish Legion in Italy. It was while he was on a similar mission in Turkey during the Crimean War that he was stricken with cholera and died.

Mickiewicz's literary themes were predominantly Polish; his major work was the epic *Pan Tadeusz*.



CONRAD FOR LANDLUBBERS

Joseph Conrad (1857-1924): *The secret agent*: a drama in three acts.
London: privately printed for subscribers only, by T. Werner Laurie,
1923.

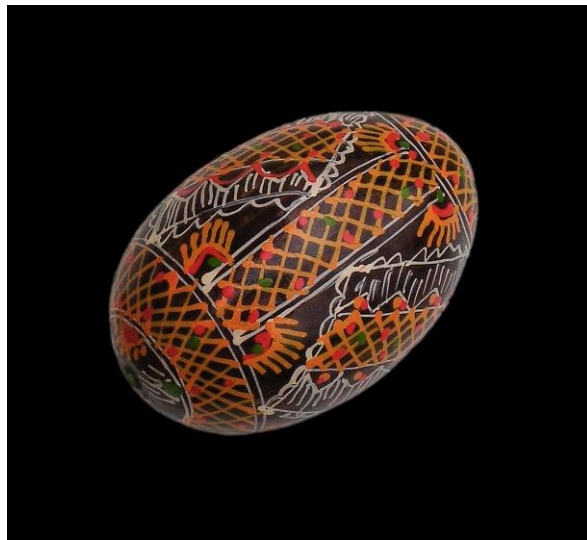
C2349

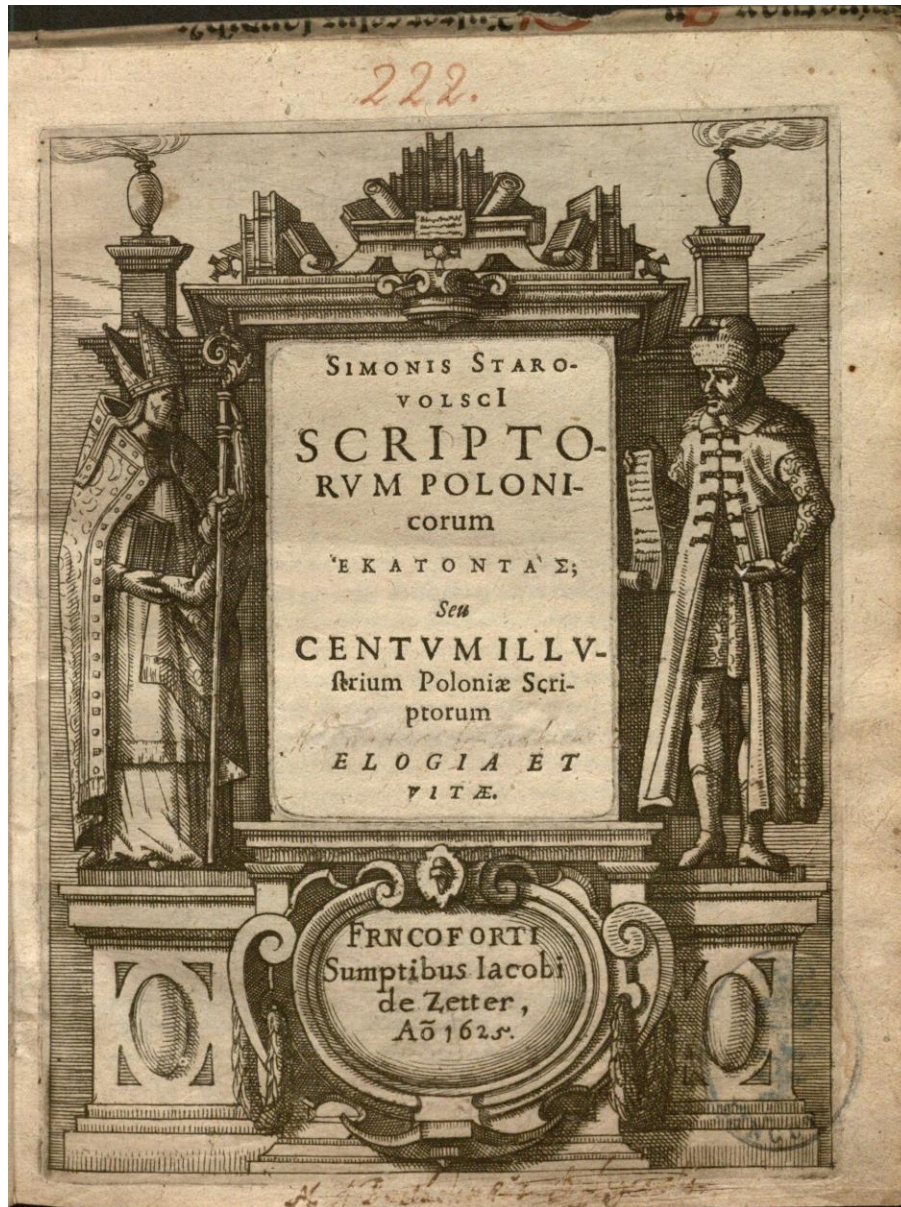
Polish novelist writing in the English language, Joseph Conrad, was born Józef Teodor Konrad Korzeniowski. His father had instilled in him an interest in English literature by encouraging him to read the novels of Scott, Cooper and Dickens in French and Polish translations.

Orphaned at age twelve, he became bored with school in Kraków and at age sixteen, with a longing for the sea, joined the French merchant service. Four years later he joined the British merchant navy where he remained for sixteen years and learned English. By age forty he had become a famous writer in his third language, in his adopted country.

Conrad often complained that he was falsely labeled a sea writer: "The sea is not my subject. Mankind is my subject."

There is no sea in *The secret agent*. Thought by many to be the most influential and important of Conrad's novels, it is a perceptive look at revolutionaries in exile and reads like a scenario for the 60s or 70s in America. This 1923 edition (the original was published in 1907) is a limited, private printing by T. Warner Laurie, no. 35 of 1000 copies signed by the author.





FIRST HISTORY OF POLISH LITERATURE

Szymon Starowolski (1588-1656): *Scriptorum polonicorum hekatontas*. Francoforti: sumptibus Iacobi de Zetter, 1625.

Summerfield B1862

A bio-bibliographical dictionary of Polish writers, and the first attempt at a history of Polish literature. This first was followed in 1627 by enlarged editions published in Venice and Frankfurt respectively.



UNDERGROUND OR ESTABLISHMENT?

Jerome Rothenberg (1931-Xxxx): *Poland/1931*. Santa Barbara, California: Unicorn Press, 1970. No. 474 of 500 copies. *LE 1970 B29*

Consisting of twelve loose leaves of poetry and four loose plates, all in a slipcase, from the New American Poetry Collection, once called Literary Ephemera back in Beat Generation days, because the emphasis was on the non-academic, underground literature of the “action” writers – often published in mimeographed or other ephemeral forms. Although many of the writers who were “underground” when the collection was started in 1963 (e.g. Allen Ginsberg, Robert Duncan, Diane Di Prima) are now Establishment, collecting emphasis is still on the new young writers. As our *Guide to the collections* puts it, “Now we shall have to hunt for the new fringe.”



N^o 1 JULLIEN'S ORIGINAL MAZURKA,
OR THE
CELLARIUS VALSE.



N^o 1, THE ORIGINAL MAZURKA,

DEDICATED TO
MONS^{rs} E. COULON.
COMPOSED BY

JULLIEN.

Jullien
P. 3/4

Ent. Sans Hall.

LONDON, PUBLISHED BY JULLIEN, 3, MADDOX STREET, NEW BOND STREET.

THE LIGHT FANTASTIC

Louis Antoine Jullien (1812-1860): *Jullien's Original mazurka; or, The Cellarius valse.* London, circa 1850. E200

Jullien was a big name in the world of popular music in England in the middle of the 19th century, but his musical life began and ended on a sour note. French born, he studied at the Conservatoire, but because his musical interests ran more to light than to long-hair, he was ousted, and after a brief stint conducting the band of the Jardin Turc he fled to England to escape bad debts. In London he put together a good orchestra and held promenade concerts; he wrote an opera that failed, and eventually returned to Paris where he was thrown into debtor's prison, went mad, and died soon after.

Displayed here is his *Original Mazurka*. By "original" is apparently meant "the first introduced into England". The Mazurka, the Polish national dance (the Polka, meaning Polish girl, was of Bohemian origin), was introduced into Germany by King Augustus III of Poland in the 18th century; from there it reached France, and apparently Mr. Jullien was responsible for making it popular in England.

His composition is advertised as "Danced by the fashionable company at Baden-Baden, Spa, at the court balls of St. Petersburg, Vienna, etc. and lately introduced into England by Mr. Jullien ... ; The music is in three-four time, and rather slow, but it is differently accented from a waltz. The first and third measure ... are the most dwelt on, and it is this which marks its national character. In Poland the original characteristics of this dance have been preserved, but the Nobility of St. Petersburg have ... simplified it, and rendered it a most elegant and graceful dance."

Modern day Mazurkas are largely derived from the music of that most famous of Polish musical geniuses, Frédéric Chopin (1810-1849). It has been said that Chopin's melancholy music is so Polish that his Mazurkas have us dancing and weeping at the same time.





Amor — Stanisław Miłski

wiary Wyspiańskiego. Ta palingeneza pozwoliła Konradowi odzyskać płonącą pochodnię, misję poetycką w ten sposób, że wstąpił w niego duch psalmisty Pańskiego, duch Dawida. Przykazanie, dane dawniej Konradowi przez Hestję, powtarza się teraz, jako przykazanie boskie: »Oraczu patrz, by leziesz czyj, w skraj ziemi się nie woraś. Bogu się ciesz, w narodzie żyj żywota rzeźki chorąś«. Ale Dawid będzie się mógł cieszyć dopiero wtedy, gdy napoi swój lud, gdy go wyprowadzi z niewoli. Do pomoże mu do tego Zbawiciel. A pewien Apokryf (Ojcowie święci w otchłaniach) głosił, że z pośród patriarchów i proroków, oczekujących przybycia Mesjasza, jedynie Dawid zdołał skłonić Sprawiedliwość Boską do okazania owej Łaski. Tego Dawida, błagającego pieśnią o zesłanie Odkupiciela, ujrzał Wyspiański w posagu psalmisty, który zdobi chór Katedry (jak zresztą i innych kościołów). Prośba jego spełnia się w noc

jakby chwilowo zapomniał o tem, co przedtem mówił Masce 15-tej: »Gońcie mnie... larwy piekiel, wy Erynje. Nie dościgniecie mnie już Orestesem, którym ukląkł u ołtarza i któremu Bóg, promienia swego użyczył. Rozumiesz! Rozświetlał mi w głowie Bóg, Apollo, Chrystus i Erynja przechodzą mimo... Zwolony Orestes dał ziemi swojej uwolnienie od kłatwy«.

W tych słowach mieści się plan ostatniego aktu *Akropolis*. Nazwa pochodzi od zamku w Atenach, na którego wzór Wyspiański chciał po ustąpieniu wojska austriackiego zabudować powierzchnię Wawelu szeregiem gmachów w stylu klasycznym, aby stał się twierdzą świętości narodu, odrodzonej polskiej chwały. Ale poeta myślał zarazem o Akropolis w Troi, której obrońcą był Hektor, wzór ducha bohaterskiego, króla-ducha narodu. Królowanie nad narodem zapewnia mu — palingeneza, od r. 1900 fundamentalny dogmat

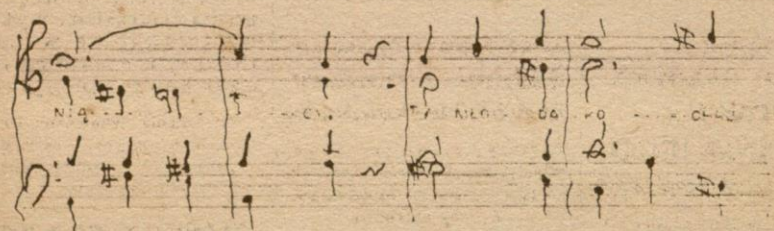
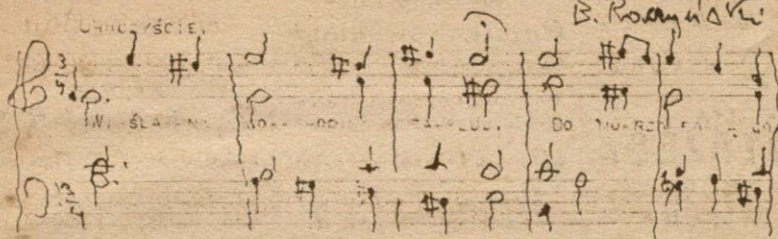


Włodzimierz Potocki — Aleks. Suchcicki

CHÓR I MARSZ WESELNY

Z DRUGIEGO AKTU AKROPOLIS

B. Rongy n° 12



3



POŁMANIA NÓG!

Kraków. Teatr im. J. Słowackiego. *Akropolis Stanisława Wyspiańskiego*. Kraków: w Teatrze im. J. Słowackiego, 1926. C6555

Through the years Kansas University's Department of Theater and Film has hosted a number of distinguished theater and film directors, playwrights and other theatre folk from Eastern European countries, Poland among them. Displayed here is a playbill from *Akropolis*, written by that most extraordinary of Polish dramatists from the Young Poland period, Stanisław Wyspiański (1869-1907). In his short life of 38 years this innovator and reformer was an unusually productive playwright, poet, painter, architect, sculptor, musician, stage designer and master interpreter, through the power of his words, of the human experience in general, of Polish life and politics - and psychology in particular.



888 Calepino, Ambrosio

AMBROSII

Aug. 1692.
dona
xvi. E.

CALEPINI DICTIONARIUM VNDECIM LINGVARVM,

IAM SEPTIMO

**ACCVRATA EMENDATIONE, ATQVE INFINITORVM
LOCORVM AVGMENTATIONE, COLLECTIS EX BONORVM AVTO-
rum monumentis, certis & expressis syllabarum quantitatis notis, omniumque vocum significa-
tionibus, flosculis loquendi formis, proverbialibus sententiis, ceterisque ad Latini sermonis pro-
prietatem, elegantiam, & copiam pertinentibus rebus, quantâ maximâ fide ac diligentiâ fieri
potuit, ita exornatum, vt haëtenus studioforum ulibus accom-
modatius non prodierit.**

Respondens autem LATINIS *vocabulis,*

HEBRAICA,	BELGICA,
GRAECA,	HISPANICA,
GALLICA,	POLONICA,
ITALICA,	VNGARICA,
GERMANICA	ANGLICA

ONOMASTICVM VERO:

hoc est,

PROPRIORVM NOMINVM, REGIONVM, GENTIY, FREIVM, MON-
tium, Promontorum, Marium, Stagnorum, Fluminum, Hominum, & similitum catalogum, maxima
etiam accessione locupletatum, & praeipuarum rerum Germanicâ explana-
tione illustratum, seorsim adiunximus.



CVM GRATIA ET PRIVILEGIO IMPERATORIO,

**BASELAE,
APVD HENRIC PETRINOS.**

1627

MY BIG FAT POLISH DICTIONARY

Ambrogio Calepino (1435-1511): *Dictionarium undecim linguarum.*
Basileae: apud Henricpetrinos, 1627. *Summerfield G132*

This hefty tome consists of almost 2,000 pages and is 15 inches tall, but, sad to say, is the only Slavic language represented therein.

A dictionary of eleven languages: Latin, Hebrew, Greek, French, Italian, German, Belgian, Spanish, **Polish**, Hungarian, and English. According to famous Polish Socinian Christoph Sand, the translation of words into Polish was by Piotr Maczynski, also a Socinian. Although printing errors abound in the Polish section, its value lies in its inclusion of many words originating in the 16th century that cannot be found in other dictionaries.





POLISH LADY.

(National Costume)

Published by TH. LACY, 89, Strand London.

BROADWAY ABROAD

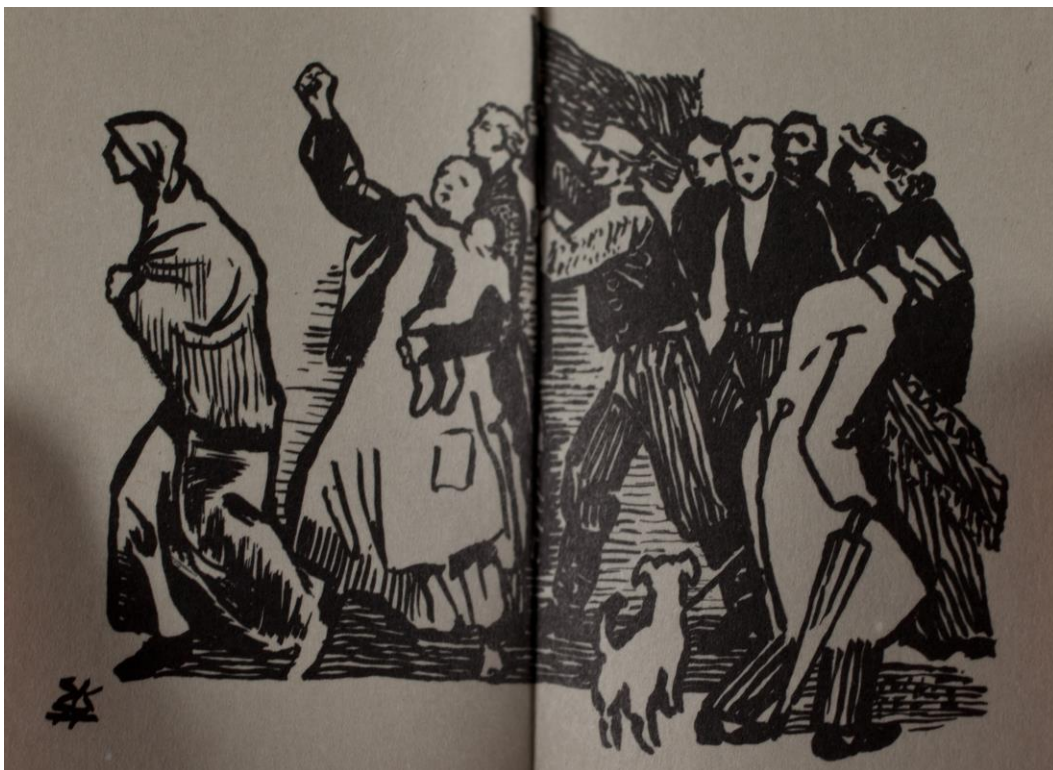
Thomas Hailes Lacy (1809-1873): *Female costumes, historical, national, and dramatic, in 200 plates.* London: Thomas Hailes Lacy, theatrical publisher, 1865. D1610

A man of many talents, Mr. Lacy was a 19th century playwright, theater manager, actor, bookseller, and in this case, publisher of books of use to all of the former. His greatest claim to fame was the production of acting editions for actors themselves.

Prior to his death, having no heirs, he sold out to his American partner Samuel French who had moved to London in 1872.



-- *Male costumes, historical, national, & dramatic, in 200 plates.* London: Thomas Hailes Lacy, theatrical publisher, 1868. D1611



SMALL BUT MIGHTY

**Stanisław Ryszard Dobrowolski (1907-1985) : *Złota Warszawianka*,
Warszawa: Książka i Wiedza, 1979. t36**

Polish patriot, known as “The Bard of Warsaw”, leftist, pro-Communist and pro-authoritarian poet, Dobrowolski was the editor of this collection of revolutionary song-texts.





A shout of thanks out to my colleagues who helped with images: Kathy Lafferty of Spencer Library's Public Services supervised student assistant Abbey Ulrich's scanning of book illustrations and Tim Churchill's photo-shoot of oversized plates as well as the tiny Dobrowolsky miniature book. Loel "Annie" Barr spiffed up the wooden eggs and other added images; technical writer John Brewer inserted all into the text, and Marianne Reed, Digital Scholarship Specialist, worked with me to add this volume to KU ScholarWorks.